

# NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

Vol. 2, No. 48—\$2 A YEAR.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1847.

FOUR CENTS A NUMBER.

## The National Police Gazette.

BY ENOCH E. CAMP AND GEORGE WILKES,  
CIRCULATION, 24,000 COPIES.

Is published every Saturday morning, at the South East corner of Nassau and Ann streets, New-York, at the low rate of \$2 per annum, to mail subscribers, payable invariably in advance, or \$1 for six months.

SINGLE COPIES FOUR CENTS.

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## LIVES OF THE FELONS.

No. 12.

[LIFE AND ADVENTURES

OF THE

BOLD ROBBER AND HIGHWAYMAN,

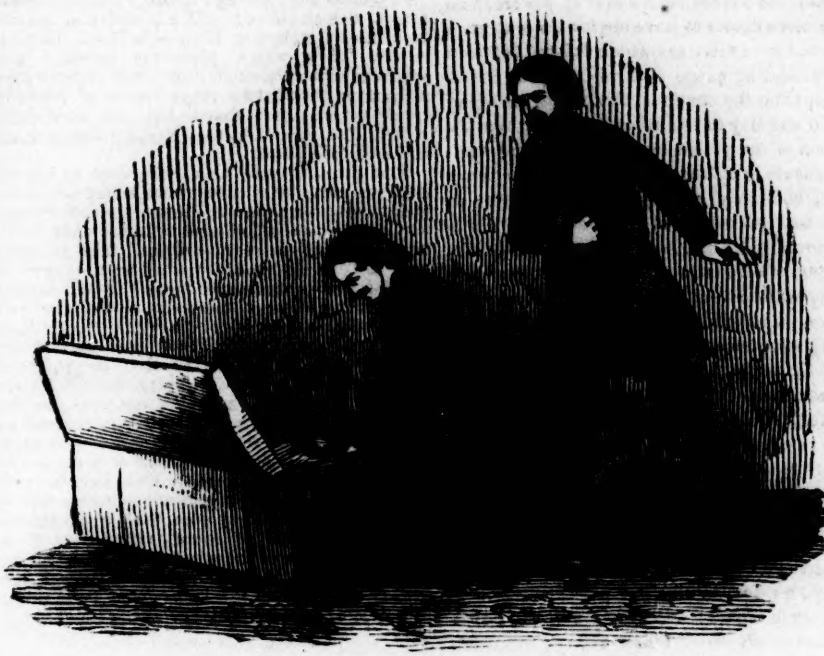
## JOSEPH T. HARE.

[Compiled from his own confessions, the statements of his accomplices, and information in possession of old members of police.]

CONTINUED.

*The Canadian Robbery—Life at Ballston Springs—Robbers and Gamblers—Singular Retaliation—Governor's Horses—A hard Ride—Incident on the Road—Washington Jail—Hare joins the Army—Fight for the Championship—Becomes Tired of the Regiment—Application for Discharge—Projects for Revenge—Scheme to Kidnap the President U. S.—The British Fleet—Desertion—Life in New York—Old Hays—Life in Philadelphia—The Gangs of Southwark—Molly Foster—Hare Organizes a Band of Footpads—Their system of Robbery, &c.*

We met with no adventure in our journey to Boston, and on arriving at that city we put up at the Exchange Coffee House. We met in that establishment two travellers from New York, who had arrived the day before us. They came in an elegant tandem of their own, and brought with them, as I incidentally learned from one of the servants, two middling-sized, but very heavy trunks. This was sufficient to arouse my professional curiosity, and with a facility of manner which has never failed me, I soon ingratiated myself in their familiar confidence. I ascertained they were on their way to Canada, where they intended to purchase an interest in a large mercantile house in Quebec. I expressed my pleasure at learning their destination, as my companion and myself were going the same route, and I thereupon introduced my comrade as a merchant of Montreal. On the second day after this conversation we all started out together on our northern trip, the two gentlemen driving tandem as before. We pursued our journey very pleasantly until we had proceeded some forty or fifty miles beyond the American border, when, in the middle of the day we arrived at a caribaret, or inn, kept by a Frenchman named Vincent. We there took dinner, and there also, I obtained a peep into the trunk of one of the gentlemen, who obligingly opened it, to furnish me with some very fine segars. The bottom of it was stowed with bags of gold. At this sight, my professional cupidity was stimulated to an extreme degree, and on communicating the revelation to my comrade, we resolved to wind up the enterprise that very day. At five o'clock in the afternoon we arrived at an obscure part of the road which ran through a heavy forest some six or seven miles this side of La Prairie—a town on the St. Lawrence river, which we had fixed upon as the termination of that day's journey.



HARE DISCOVERING THE GOLD IN THE TRAVELLER'S TRUNK.

The road was desolate and the time was apt for our purpose, so giving a signal to my comrade we each plucked a pistol from our bosoms, and falling apart, rode up on either side of the travellers' gig, presented our weapons and commanded them to halt. One of them made a motion toward his breast, but upon my thrusting the muzzle of my fire arm fiercely into his face, he dropped his hand, and his friend threw down the reins, as I had commanded. I then directed my comrade to dismount and deprive the travellers of their arms, which being done, he took the leading horse by the head and led the vehicle out of the road to a considerable distance in the wood, while I, with weapons ready cocked, followed in the rear. We bound them each to a tree and then burst open their trunks, but to spare them the pain of witnessing the rude disposal of their contents in detail, we carried the baggage to a little distance off, behind their backs. We obtained fourteen thousand seven hundred dollars from the trunks, most of which was in British gold, though a portion consisted of Spanish doubloons. We took nothing from the travellers except the gold, leaving with them their watches, their trinkets, their superb linen and about one hundred and fifty dollars in Canadian bank notes. We then bade them good bye and rode off in a northerly direction, as if in continuation of our journey. As soon as we got out of sight, however, we turned back and made the best of our way to the United States, avoiding by a slight circuit the exact road by which we came. We crossed the border in safety and then pursued our southern course with more leisure and security, until we arrived at the Ballston Springs, a few miles from Albany.

It was the height of the fashionable season and the hotels at the place were filled with visitors from all parts of the country. As is always the case with men of our vocation, after a successful exploit has filled their pockets, we felt a desire for relaxation and enjoyment. We therefore entered into the most expensive luxuries of the place, and allowed none of the fashionables to outdo us in our style of living. We gambled at nine pins, at billiards, and at cards, and we even got up scrub races on the road as an additional pastime and mode of laying wagers. We were thought the two gayest and pleasantest fellows at the place, and our company was very

much sought after by a large portion of the visitors. Among those most interested in us were two or three of the gaming sharpers, who are always to be found at places of fashionable resort. These fellows devoted themselves to lying in wait for our weaknesses, and by acute attention to our disposition for amusement managed to get the best side of every wager we made. Having had some experience in this way it was not long before I suspected their character and objects, and prudently restrained my natural disposition for the excitements of chance, before I had lost any heavy sum. My companion, however, was neither so prudent or so fortunate, for in a single night while my attention was occupied in a little private adventure of my own, they won from him every dollar he possessed. He told me his misfortune the next morning with a most woeful countenance, whereupon I advised that we should leave the place. He, however, refused the proposal, and upon my telling him that I should leave, at any rate, he expressed himself satisfied on condition that I would leave him some money to retrieve his fortune with the gamblers. I told him that this was a foolish idea, as they were sharpers and would cheat him as they had done before; but finding him obstinate in his determination I gave him three hundred dollars, and told him I hoped to see him in New York within a fortnight. He took the money, and with an expression of countenance which evinced his confidence in a secret idea that he encouraged, he remarked, "let me alone with the gamblers, and if after they beat me at their game, I don't beat them at mine, set me down for a fool forever." I left him, and as I did not see him for years afterward, I may as well state that the gamblers won the three hundred dollars from him at the first sitting, but that he entered their sleeping room and robbed them of all the money they had, besides what he had lost. He fled with the plunder, but was overtaken in Columbia County and consigned to prison. The gamblers got their money back, and he was released in three or four months afterward in consequence of their not appearing to prosecute.

I stayed in New York for about six weeks after my arrival from Ballston, putting up at the City Hotel, and spending my time on the public pro-

menades and at the places of evening amusements. I did not do any thing in the way of my vocation during this period, but time beginning to hang heavy on my hands, and my comrade not arriving, I thought I would go to Philadelphia, but I at the same time resolved to signalize my departure by an exploit.

I had noticed frequently a pair of magnificent bay carriage horses, which I was told belonged to the Governor of the State. I tracked them to their stable, and obtaining a knowledge of its fastening, I broke it open an hour before day-break on the following morning. I mounted one horse, and leading the other, rode down to the Jersey ferry pretty well disguised, so that I should not be known again with the people of the boat.

I had not got far on the Jersey side before the horse which I led became restive, and as if conscious of my illicit purpose, snapped away from my hold and galloped off. His speed defied pursuit, and the direction of his course being back towards the ferry, made it dangerous for me to attempt it. I therefore pressed straight on, riding the other at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. In five hours from the time of starting, I had reached two miles south of Trenton bridge, a distance of sixty miles, tho' the road was very heavy (and muddy with previous rains, I concluded that this extraordinary speed had put me out of all danger. I therefore slackened my pace and freshened my horse by a house at the road side. Soon after I started on again; I passed a man on horseback and another in a gig, who appeared to be in company with each other.

At the moment of passing, my horse struck his hind feet viciously and spattered the travellers profusely with mud and water. I could not help laughing at the complete manner in which it had been done, which so exasperated the man on horseback, that he dashed up to me and caught my horse by the bridle.

But he had taken a Tartar, for I seized him by the collar, and jumping off my horse, dragged him to the ground. I shook him pretty roughly, when feeling satisfied with the power of my grip, he apologised for his interference. The man in the gig had by this time come up, but intimidated by the way in which I had treated his companion, did not seem much disposed to second him. For the purpose, however, of confirming the impression I had made, I took a pistol out of my pocket, and shaking it at them both, told them that if they attempted to insult me again, or to follow me, within sight, I would blow their brains out. With this threat I remounted and rode off.

I did not stop at Philadelphia on my road south, but made a circuit eastward from Trenton, and crossed at Wilmington, in Delaware. From thence I proceeded to Washington, where I sold my horse for about one half his value, to a man who did not feel disposed to inquire how or where I had got him. Thus ended this novel exploit, the most reckless, dangerous, and foolish one I had ever undertaken. It was conceived in a mere spirit of mischief, without the press of a single want, and though I never experienced the slightest difficulty from it, I richly deserved detection and punishment.

I soon learned that the man to whom I had sold the horse, was in frequent habit of making purchases of the same character, and by visiting his house I made acquaintance with a set of low rogues, who were pretty well known to the police of the city. Just as I had become sensible of the danger as well as impropriety of consorting with such disreputable depredators, and was on the point of leaving the city to break off the connection, I was entreated, by the person I have spoken of, to dispose of a horse for him, which he had obtained the day before. I consented, like a fool, and like a fool was apprehended, and sent to jail as a horse thief. I remained in jail for several months, when, by a liberal use of my money, I effected an arrangement by which I was released on condition that I should join the army.

It was February, of the year 1813, when I came out of jail, and the war being at its height and a British squadron under Admiral Cockburn being reported in the Chesapeake, men were in great request for the defence of all the towns that lay upon that water and on the shores of the Patuxent and the Potomac. I was put into Col. Carberry's regiment on an enlistment for the war. We were stationed in Washington



for the defence of the city, and though for the five months which followed my enlistment, I heard enough of war and wars alarms, I saw and participated in no fights, except such as were got up now and then between the men of our regiment and of another under the command of Colonel Beal. A few of these contests showed my individual prowess as a pugilist, and it became known that I was the best man in our regiment. My fame was a continued reproach to Colonel Beal's men, and length they gave out that they had a man who could whip the best man under Col. Carberry's command. As soon as I heard this, I sent out word that I could not only whip any man that belonged to Col. Beal's regiment, but any man that had belonged to it, or any one who they could hunt up to take their parts! This made up a fight and they paraded their man against me. I won handsomely after ten minutes fighting, without any serious hurts, while my antagonist was laid up a fortnight with his injuries. Col. Carberry was cognizant of this whole affair, but though he pretended not to recognize it, I am satisfied he was very much pleased with my prowess and its results in favor of the name of his regiment. Colonel Beal, on the other hand, expressed the utmost indignation at the brutality of such contests, and put his unfortunate champion under disgrace for a month for the part which he had taken in the business. If he had won, he probably would not not have fallen under the Colonel's displeasure. Such is the difference between the morality of failure and success.

I had always been a favorite of Col. Carberry, and I had reason to believe, from the manner in which he addressed me, when he would pass me while I was on guard at the President's house, that since the fight, I stood better in his good graces than ever. I presumed upon this idea to ask a favor, which I should have known his good opinion of me, itself, would induce him to refuse. The favor was no less than my release from the service, on the production of a substitute. At the expense of a few dollars, I obtained a smart young fellow, who consented to fill my place, and being thus prepared, I went to my Colonel and stated my wishes.

He expressed great surprise and much disapprobation, and bending his brows sternly on me he ordered me instantly to my duty, with the remark that he had not expected of me a wish to desert my colors while the enemy was ravaging the coast within thirty miles distance, and when a meeting with him might be daily expected. I left his presence exasperated at his stern refusal though not mortified by his reproach. I had not entered the army on the score of patriotism, or of my own accord, but as a mere compromise between two kinds of servitude. The thought of avoiding the chances of a battle had no part in my desire to leave the service. I was tired of remaining so long in one place, and would as willingly have gone through an action to get away, as to have secured my release by other means. I was extremely irritated at the manner in which I had been rebuffed, and in view of the difficulties which I saw in the way of making an escape, I determined to have at least the luxury of revenge against those for whose service I was retained. In this spirit I conceived one of the most infamous pieces of treachery that ever entered the heart of an American. It was no less a design than to kidnap the President of the United States and deliver him into the hands of Admiral Cockburn. The British vessels lay in the Patuxent; the distance across the land in the direct line to that river was not more than twenty miles, and I thought if I could seize him while I was on guard at his house, between seven and eight o'clock in the evening, there would be plenty of time between that hour and day-break the next morning, to have him on board the British fleet before his absence could be discovered. I could furnish the pass-word, and the other main requisite was a carriage or covered wagon. The only obstacle in the way of the design was the means of communicating my scheme to the British, and the danger of breaking it to an accomplice. While meditating on this satanic project and conjuring the means to put it in operation, news came that Sir Sidney Beckwith had made a requisition on the forces of Admiral Cockburn for the purpose of making a combined assault on Hampton, Norfolk, and Gosport, in the Hampton Roads. I was forced, therefore, to abandon the treacherous conception. I had not, however, abandoned the intention to escape, so making a bold push a few days after, I hired a horse and gig in Georgetown, and started for Alexandria where I arrived in safety, and from whence I made good my escape to New-York.

I passed the entire winter in New-York, and as I had three thousand dollars still remaining of the proceeds of the Canadian robbery, I was enabled to take things pretty easy. By the na-

tural instinct possessed by those engaged in criminal pursuits, I was soon detected by some distinguished characters of my own class, and invited to a participation in their schemes. I formed a connection with two of the most celebrated of these men, and in their company performed many daring and profitable depredations. We were obliged, however, to operate with the greatest circumspection, for, notwithstanding that the confusion and excitement of the war had relaxed, in some degree, the strictness of municipal regulations, the keen supervision and untiring activity of the high constable, commonly known as "Old Hays," required us constantly to be on our guard. He finally succeeded in trapping and arresting one of my accomplices for an offence in which we had all been engaged, and this so alarmed me that I made a sudden retreat to Philadelphia, to avoid a similar fate, taking with me a negro boy whom I had purchased in New-York, and who though free born had concealed the fact of his freedom from a mere desire to have me for his master.

The intimate relations which existed between the depredating gangs of New-York and Philadelphia, from the continual custom of changing off from one city to the other whenever the observation of the police made a prolonged residence unsafe in either, placed me at once on my arrival, in a circle of acquaintances similar to those I had left behind me in New-York. I was well known in all flash society as a man of note, and a deference was shown to me commensurate with my abilities and rumored exploits. It was needless, therefore, for me to attempt to maintain any scruples of intercourse with a class of people by whom I was so well known and so much admired. Besides, I was flattered by their deference, while the natural tendency of my vicious pursuits to debase the sentiments, had brought me to the contented level of a low degree of depredation which I would have disdained and despised while a bandit chieftain in the South-West.

But though I familiarly recognised these people, I did not join in all their pursuits, but as is customary in criminal avocations, adhered strictly to the branch which I had always followed, in which I had always experienced so much success. Guided by this rule I commenced the formation of a band of foot-pads or high-waymen, and for the purpose of facilitating its organization I established my head-quarters at Molly Foster's, in Apollo street, in the rear of the Cedar street Theatre. This woman's house was (and is still, I suppose), the resort of the most desperate outlaws of all descriptions that infested Philadelphia, and Molly herself was, in consequence, a character of no small importance to the police of that city. She was born in Newport, R.I., and having been seduced by a sailor, assumed male attire and shipped on board a man of war destined for the West-India station, where she expected to find her faithless lover. Whether affection or revenge prompted this novel enterprise it is impossible to say, though, from her coarse appearance and masculine deportment, the latter seemed the most probable. It is said that Molly, having ascertained that her lover had fallen a victim to a fever previous to her arrival, continued in the service and kept her sex undiscovered for several years, but that falling under suspicion of stealing while in a foreign port, and being closely searched, the strange revelation of her gender was made. Molly, after this, quitted the service and established herself at the place in Apollo street which I have just described and where she now resides. She has been there for several years, and has rendered herself serviceable to the police as well as to the thieves, protecting those among the latter whom she likes, and betraying others, occasionally to obtain secret favor and toleration at the hands of the authorities, or for a baser motive of obtaining blood-money for the service. Of this latter infamy my own case is an example; but let that pass for the present.

With the assistance and favor of the Attorney General of Southwark, which was the title by which Molly Foster was familiarly known, I soon collected a sufficient number of capable and desperate rascals to follow my directions. I kept these continually at work on the lookout, and regularly despatched them to the various cattle sales to bring me information of drovers, who generally are to be found with large sums of money on their persons. We made some large hauls in this way and from the premium which fell to my allotment as leader of the band I was continually flush with money.

(To be Continued.)

A "HIGHLY RESPECTABLE" SHOP-LIFTER.—A woman named Eliza Brown, who keeps a store in Medford, Mass., and represented to be worth several thousand dollars, was fined in the Boston Police Court on the 9th inst., for stealing sundry small articles of glassware from a store in that city.

## Foreign Criminal Intelligence.

JEREMY DIBBLING BARON.—On Monday Jacob Isaac Peretz, otherwise Baron Vander Pforte, a German, was brought up for further examination, charged with having stolen a quantity of plate from Long's Hotel, in Bond street, and also with having defrauded a great number of hotel-keepers. The prisoner, it appeared, has for the last three years, contrived to extract a sumptuous existence from different London hotel-keepers. His mode of proceeding was to enter an hotel with a carpet bag, and to ask for accommodation on the plea that he had been recommended to the proprietors by a continental friend, that he had just arrived in England, and that his baggage would be sent after him as soon as it was cleared at the Custom-house. As soon as his credit began to fail, he was accustomed to take sudden leave of the hotel, leaving behind his carpet bag as security for the payment of his bill. Police-sergeant Mount, C 3, contrived to get information of a large number of carpet bags left in this way at different hotels, and to obtain possession of four of these bags. In one bag, left at Long's Hotel, were found a large tin empty box, and a quantity of paper shavings. In a second bag, left at Fendall's Hotel, Bridge-street, was an old box and a quantity of paper. In a third bag, left at Richard's Hotel, Covent-garden, from which place the prisoner had stolen as was suspected, four silver plates worth £28, were found two large lumps of coal and waste paper. In a fourth bag, left at Wood's Hotel, Furnival's-inn, were found a box, a shirt, and some old paper.

The prisoner was also recognized as having been in custody at this court some time ago, under the designation of Baron Vander Pforte, for passing a forged cheque in payment of a bill at an hotel in Leicester-square. The prisoner was fully committed for trial on a charge of stealing some spoons from Long's Hotel. Among the articles found in the possession of the prisoner were two pair of earrings, a woman's front with curls, a woman's night-cap and night-dress. This had led to the belief that the prisoner has been in the habit of robbing various hotels at which he has taken up his quarters, in the night dress of a woman. It is conjectured as soon as the hotel was closed, and the inmates asleep, the prisoner, attired as a woman, has visited the different rooms to steal any valuable portable articles. Some instances have come to the knowledge of the police, that when parties have been robbed of money taken from their bed-rooms, some of them have recollected seeing a woman enter their room, but supposing the woman to belong to the house, they have taken no notice of the circumstance at the time.

LIGHT FINGERED BARONESS.—At the Mansion House, on Friday, a fashionably dressed young woman, named Sarah Woods, was brought before the Lord Mayor, charged with felony. Edwin Garrould, shopman to Mr. Ford, No. 282 High Holborn, linen draper, stated that, on the 3d of June, the prisoner walked into the shop, and looked out various goods, consisting of paracetamas, gloves, nose, crapes, a silk mantle, and other articles, to the amount of £11 and upwards, and said that they were to be sent to Captain Warner's, 47 Hatton-garden, about three o'clock; but that she would take the mantle with her, if she were allowed. Witness said the goods would be forwarded at the time appointed, but he would send the mantle; to which she replied that two more mantles would be required, if it were approved of. Upon that representation witness allowed her to take the mantle, which at that moment she wore at the bar, value £1 19s. 6d., and he called with the other articles at No. 47, Hatton-garden, but no such persons as Captain Warner or the prisoner were known there. The prisoner was apprehended by an officer to whom she was pointed out by a shopkeeper whom she had in vain attempted to humbug, as she was entering the shop of Mr. Hall, of Bishopsgate street. Of the extent to which this last-mentioned gentleman has been robbed by shoplifters and his own servants, some judgment may be formed from the fact that he has already had 54 prosecutions at the Old Bailey. The prisoner upon being asked whether she was desirous to say anything replied in the negative, and was committed for trial.

DISCOVERY OF CRIME THROUGH A BIRD.—A woman named Leclerc, has lately been tried before the court of Assizes at l'Aisne, in France, for several attempts to "disembarrass herself from her husband." She had drawn several persons into the plot for his destruction, and they had failed in an attempt to poison him, and had finally shot him down at his own fireside. They were only arrested on suspicion, however, and the evidence of their guilt came out subsequently to their arrest in the following singular way. A gardener passing the wall of the house on his way home at sunset, a little time before, had picked up a small parcel labelled arsenic. At the same time he discovered an aperture in the wall, over which was partly drawn a bit of moss, and it struck him that the packet had fallen from thence. Putting his hand into the hole a wren flew from it, and he saw at once that the arsenic had been hidden in her nest during her absence, and that she had rid herself of the intrusion by throwing it to the ground. The outside wrapper of the parcel, was the leaf of a prayer book, and it was found to belong to the prayer book of Madame Leclerc. This led to other discoveries and confessions, and the woman was finally condemned to death.

A GOOD ONE.—Two grave members of the Bar encountered a dead pig on the side walk, and soon after met the coroner; whereupon one of them remarked to him that his services were required to sit upon the body. "Do you make the suggestion," inquired the coroner, "that you may pocket the juryman's fees?" "Oh, no," interrupted the third party, "he could not serve for the law precludes the relatives of the deceased from sitting upon the jury."

A FRENCH COOK.—The Impartial, of Rouen, France, contains the following:—A Commissary of Police having been informed that an inhabitant of his quarter was in the habit of selling the flesh of dogs for human food, proceeded a few days ago to the house, and found in an upper chamber, a large dog lying on a table, nearly skinned, and part of the body cut away. A number of other dogs were lying dead, but untouched. Several dog skins were found in a corner, and about thirty collars of various sizes. The Commissary was in the act of interrogating the man, when a smell of boiled meat striking his nostrils, he went into another room and found part of a dog cooking in a frying pan. The man in whose lodgings all this took place, denied in the most positive manner that he had ever sold any of the meat, but acknowledged that he used it for his sustenance. The Commissary of Police, not being able to obtain any proof of the sale, and not finding any thing in the Penal Code forbidding a man to eat dog's flesh, left him unmolested.

CREDITABLE.—The Lehigh, Pa., Bulletin informs us that the Allentown jail has been for some time empty, and stands there as a deserted castle. The Carbon Democrat states that the jail of that county is without inmates, except those who have the use of the keys.

SINGULAR DEATH.—The Baltimore Sun says, "A young man named George Clark, of Cumberland, Md., came to his death by a sharp stick, which he stuck in the ground, placed a shingle on top, and made a seat of it. The shingle suddenly breaking in two, the stick pierced his body. The accident occurred on Saturday, and he died on Monday."

AWFUL DEATH.—A tavern keeper in Harrisburgh, Pa., fell dead the other day, while laughing over the card table. He was indicted a few years ago for keeping a gambling house, after which he swore a horrible oath, that if he ever played another card, he hoped God might kill him! His end was in accordance with his oath.

A GAY LARK.—Lilly, the man who, it is said, left Cincinnati a few days since, leaving behind him a wife and four children, in Louisville, last week, was brought from prison on a habeas corpus, with his handsome young paramour, before two of our magistrates, viz., G. J. Johnston and J. W. Earick, Esqs. He was held to bail for his good behavior in the sum of \$100, and his security in the like sum—which he gave. She was not held to bail.

AN INDIAN HUNG.—In the Cherokee Nation, according to the Advocate of the 8th inst., Tak-to-kah, an Indian of that Nation convicted of the murder of a woman at Beattie's Prairie, was hung at the Court House in Delaware District, on the 2d inst., in the presence of a numerous concourse of people, who had met together to witness the awful spectacle. Under the gallows he made few remarks, in which he confessed that he had murdered two persons, but denied his guilt of that for which he was about to be hung.

A HOPEFUL PAIR.—Last Friday an elopement case startled the quiet little village of Plainfield, N. J. John Higman, an Englishman, engaged in the shoe business, left his wife and three children wholly unprovided for, and eloped with a young girl of 17 years—Phebe Morrison, living in the place, of which she is a native, with her parents. One of his children is dangerously sick, and another but three weeks old. Just before he left he borrowed considerable money, which, with debts previously contracted, makes it, it is said, his indebtedness there some \$400 or \$500. He took with him also a box of boots, owned by a New York dealer. It appears the two have been making preparations for months, but in such great secrecy that neither was suspected until beyond reach. They went to New York Friday morning, stopped at the Howard House, and left for Philadelphia the same night. Two or three of the girls relatives are in hot pursuit of the fugitives.

Higman is an Englishman about thirty years old, quite stout, common size, dark complexion, heavy black whiskers, black hair and eyes.

EARLY HABITS.—A man by the name of Turney, was lately hung for murder in Toronto. Among other things said on the scaffold, we find the following:

"I alone murdered McPhillips. I hope that God will forgive that deed, and I hope that he will forgive me for accusing Briggins, for my false accusation might have brought him here. I am guilty of many other things, which I have confessed, and I suppose they will be published for the satisfaction of the public. I am now going to die, and I beseech God to forgive me. The first thing I stole was from my mother, the next was a shilling from my aunt, for which I was severely punished by my friends. I stole many things from my relations that were not missed, and thus commenced a course of crime that has brought me to the gallows. I hope all here assembled will take warning by my fate, and behave well to their parents and friends.—Lord have mercy on my soul; and may God protect my wife and children, and may they at last rise to everlasting happiness. I have nothing more to say."

ECCLESIASTICAL LIBEL.—One of the most respectable ministers in Massachusetts has been prosecuted for a libel, in having read from his pulpit a sentence of excommunication passed by the church.

CAUGHT STEALING.—The Worcester Transcript says that five girls were arrested in Cabotville on Monday for plundering a garden, picking flowers, and breaking shrubs. These depredations had become so common there, that it was thought necessary to make an example of the offenders. Shrubs and flowers, now-a-days, cost as much money as glass and china, and people would as willingly have one stolen or destroyed as the other.



## General Criminal Intelligence.

## HARTFORD.

**ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.**—The Hartford Times of the 29th ult. says:—The three persons arrested recently at Springfield, for picking pockets, robbing Mrs. Sigourney of jewelry, &c., have been confined in the jail in this city for the past two weeks. This morning (Thursday) at about 8 o'clock, they left their close quarters by aid of the key of the main prison door, which they picked from the pocket of the assistant jailer, as his coat hung upon the wall.

The facts, so far as we are able to get them, are as follows. Mr. Morgan, the jailer, is absent in Litchfield, attending to the examination of a prisoner. Mr. Spaulding, his assistant, came into the work shop about half past 7 o'clock this morning, changed his pantaloons, leaving the key to the main door of the prison in the pocket of those he took off, and throwing them across the table at the head of the prisoner's cells. He then went into a privy at the lower end of the cells. As soon as he went in, one of the prisoners came out of his cell, which was at the head, and near the place where Mr. S. changed his pantaloons. He took up a newspaper, which lay near the pantaloons, looked at it a moment, and then disappeared.

His accomplices were in the other (west) row of cells, and the main door is also on the west side.

Mr. Spaulding returned in a few moments, took his seat, and tapped a shoe, which occupied him about half an hour. At this time, Mrs. Morgan discovered a key in the door, and the door unlocked. She at once called out, "Mr. Spaulding, where is your key?" He sprang to his pantaloons, exclaiming, "It is gone; those house-thieves have got it and escaped!"

So it was, the three were missing and have not yet been retaken.

They were seen near the Rail Road shop, and by some students near the College. They probably went into the woods, having a full half hour's start.

One of them has dark, heavy whiskers, with a large scar under one cheek. They had no coats, but light shirts, with checked collars and wristbands. One had on dark pantaloons—the other checked.

The Sheriff has offered a reward of one hundred dollars for their detection.

Two of these men have been arrested near Hartford.

## GLASTENBURY, Conn.

**SUPPOSED MURDER IN GLASTENBURY.**—We learn, says the Hartford Courant of Saturday, that the body of Mr. Billings Lucas, of Glastenbury, was found on Monday evening, at the mouth of Roaring Brook in that town. His face and head were badly bruised. He was last seen on Sunday morning, and his body was discovered by two young men fishing. His boat was near by on the shore, with his boots and hat. An inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict of murder. Two men have been arrested on suspicion. No reason has been assigned for the murder. He was formerly Captain of the sloop Liberty, running between Hartford and New York, but has not been in that business for the last seven years.

## WASHINGTON, D. C.

**POST OFFICE EMBEZZLEMENT.**—Since receiving per telegraph the announcement of the arrest of young W. J. Jones, at Washington, for embezzling money from the Post Office in this city, in which he was a clerk, other particulars have reached us from which it appears that Jones had long been in the habit of plundering letters passing through the office, and that, to detect the pilferer, a letter containing marked money was mailed by Mr. Hale, special agent of the department, to pass through the Washington office, which letter did not reach its destination, but a part of the money it contained was found in young Jones' wallet, and identified. He was consequently consigned to prison for trial. He is a son of the former postmaster of that city. We also learn that on the 25th ult. Mr. Hale, with like strategy, succeeded in arresting at Deerfield in Augusta county, Virginia, one Mrs. A. Stickelman, upon whom were found certain bank bills identified as having been abstracted from the U. S. mails.

## POTTSVILLE, Pa.

**A MURDEROUS AFFRAY.**—The Pottsville Journal of Saturday, says, "that on Tuesday last, a fatal affray occurred near Weaver's mines, about four miles from this place. It appears that a Welshman, named David Edwards, had entertained suspicions of his wife's fidelity, and while in a refectionary, near his house, had been reprimanding her for alleged improprieties. An Irishman, named Bernard Flynn, was standing by, and at once endeavored to defend the character of the woman. This exasperated Edwards very much, and he seized the Irishman, threw him upon the floor, and, drawing a dirk-knife, stabbed him in the breast, inflicting a wound about four inches in depth, and an inch or more in width.

Edwards was immediately arrested and taken before C. W. Taylor, Esq., for examination. He expressed much penitence for his conduct, and wept freely. His character had previously been good, and he was known as a sober industrious man. He was committed to prison to answer the charge at the next term of the Court of Quarter Sessions.

Flynn died of his wounds on Wednesday morning last. He is about thirty years of age.

**MANSLAUGHTER.**—Ebenezer Leathers, jun. of Barrington, has been committed to jail in Dover, Mass., for manslaughter, having wounded Stephen Freeman, in Barrington, on the evening of June 28, of which wound he died July 1. There was a quarrel between the wife of Ebenezer Leathers, Sen., and one Henry Danforth, near the house of the Leathers family. Freeman, the deceased, interfered, and was killed in the affray.

## CARLISLE, Pa.

**ARRESTED FOR MURDER.**—The Carlisle Democrat of the 29th ult. says, "that a man was arrested in that borough on Sunday last on suspicion of his being one of the Flanagan tried and convicted of the murder of Elizabeth Holden in Cambria county some years since. The Flanagan, it will be remembered, were respited from time to time by Gov. Porter, and finally an act of the Legislature was passed in 1843, granting the privilege of a new trial before Judge Woodward, in another district. In the mean time they broke jail and escaped. The man arrested was considerably under the excitement of liquor on Saturday last, and while in that state, acknowledged to a man who was with him, that he was one of the Flanagan, but wished his companion to call him *Dillon*, in order to escape detection. He made similar acknowledgments to a soldier at the garrison. Our Prosecuting Attorney has written to the authorities of Cambria county respecting this man, and we presume he will be identified in a few days if he be one of the individuals convicted of the aggravated murder of Elizabeth Holden.

**FATE OF SEMMES.**—The Charlottesville Republican gives the following account of the fate of Semmes, the young man who shot Professor Davis, some years since, at the Virginia University.

"We learn from an authentic source that Joseph G. Semmes, respecting whose career our readers will be curious perhaps to hear something certain, brought his life to an end by his own hand, the morning of the 9th inst., at the house of his brother in Washington, Georgia. He shot himself with a pistol, the ball entering the left eye and penetrating the brain, and lingered in a state of total insensibility from about 7 o'clock, A. M., when the family was called to his room by the report of a pistol, until half past one o'clock, P. M., of the same day. When his room was entered, he was found in a chair, placed at a table. A pistol was lying across his lap, and on the table was an open razor. On the table was found also a note, stating in the form of a certificate, dated July 9th, 1847, that his death was occasioned by himself, and was brought about either by a pistol or razor."

**GAMBLING LAW.**—The Law for the suppression of gambling, in Pennsylvania, drafted by J. H. Green, turns out to be a perfect nullity. The editor of the York Republican has discovered that it makes the appeal returnable to the Court of Common Pleas, a tribunal having civil instead of criminal jurisdiction.

**WHAT NEXT!**—A Glasgow paper says that three men had been arrested for sprinkling vitriol on the potato vines. They probably had potatoes to sell, and so turned potato makers.

**CONVICTS.**—There are now 285 convicts in the State Prison at Charlestown. This exceeds by about twenty the average number of several years past.

**A LEGAL JOKE.**—"Well, George," asked a friend of a young lawyer, who had been "admitted" about a year, "how do you like your new profession?" The reply was accompanied by a brief sigh to suit the occasion—"my profession is much better than my practice."

**A PARRICIDE DISPOSED OF.**—In the Circuit Superior Court of Tennessee, sitting at Jonesborough, week before last, Solomon Black was tried for the murder of his father, John Black, convicted and sentenced to solitary imprisonment and hard labor in the penitentiary during his natural life.

**BURGLARY.**—The dry goods store of Woodruff and Sons, at Niagara Falls, was broken open on Saturday night, July 17, and \$1500 in money stolen.

## Police Items.

**VIOLENT ASSAULT AND BATTERY.**—As Mr. James P. Syndford was passing one of the clothing stores in Chatham near Frankfort street, last week a man named Benjamin F. Brown, seized him and attempted to force him in one of the stores to buy clothing, and on Mr. S.'s resisting the efforts Brown struck him several violent blows in the face. The rascal was arrested and locked up.

**PICKPOCKET CAUGHT.**—A notorious rogue named Bill Evans, was detected on Monday last, in the act of picking the pocket of Mr. Roxy Coil, of Essex street, while she was attending an auction sale in Chatham Square, of her purse containing \$13 in bank bills. The accused was pursued by Mr. Gray of No. 163 Leonard street, conducted to the toms and locked up to answer for the offence.

**A CHARGE OF LARCENY.**—Officer Davis, of the lower police, arrested a man by the name of John McDermott, on a charge of taking \$99.50 from the custody of a Mr. Dean, under the following circumstances. It appears that upon the death of Joseph McDermott, the brother of the accused, who died on the 16th of July instant, the accused took possession of the above sum of money, which he appropriated to his own use. The creditors of the deceased appointed Mr. Oliver Charlick administrator and receiver, but the accused refused to pay over the money. The case was heard Saturday afternoon, before the magistrate, and the result was the holding of McDermott to bail, in \$300 to answer the charge.

**UNDUTIFUL SONS.**—Two boys, one fifteen and the other twelve years of age, by the names of Augustus Meyer and Patrick Meyer, robbed their father, John Meyer, residing at No. 383 Broome street, of between \$50 and \$60 in gold, which the young rascals took from a bureau drawer and cleared out. They have since been caught.

**ARREST ON A BENCH WARRANT.**—A black fellow named Jacob Minium, was arrested on a bench warrant issued by the Court of Sessions, where he is indicted for stealing a large amount of money from Thomas Rawson. He was committed to Prison for trial.

**ABDUCTION OF A YOUNG GIRL.**—News arrived in town on Sunday, and information given to the police authorities respecting the abduction of a beautiful young girl of 13 years of age, the daughter of a widowed mother residing at Columbia, South Carolina. The villain is supposed to be a man by the name of Eaton, who is described as being about 45 years of age, 5 feet eleven inches high, stoops a little—dark hair, long and partly gray—slim made, and sallow complexion. He likewise carried off with him two mulatto slaves, young men about twenty years of age. The accused was tracked as far as Baltimore, where he was seen to be flush with money and purchased tickets for three passengers for Philadelphia. \$1000 is offered for the arrest of Eaton and the young girl, or \$500 for either.

**DISORDERLY LARKE.**—Officers McManus and Baker, of the 6th ward, arrested two young larks, calling themselves Augustus Hutchings and Geo. Fredericks, whom the officers found setting in a very disorderly manner in a house of prostitution, kept by Maria Adams, at No. 3 Franklin street, spitting tobacco juice on the carpets, and otherwise destroying the furniture. Justice Osborne, after a severe reprimand, held them each to bail in the sum of \$200; in default of which they were locked up in the Tombs.

**ASSAULT WITH A SLUNG SHOT.**—A fellow who gave his name as Alexander was on Friday night found by Mr. David Pollock secreted in the rear of his store in Spruce street, having in his possession a large file, two wooden wedges, a large knife, and a slung shot, evidently intending to commit a burglary. While attempting to arrest him, Alexander struck Mr. P. a violent blow on the shoulder with the slung shot. Officers McLean and Webb, of the 2d ward, were promptly on the spot, who secured Alexander and took him to the Tombs, where he was locked up to answer the complaint preferred against him.

**GRAND LARCENY.**—John Smith, who was arrested a few days since, on a charge of stealing a trunk, containing clothing to the value of \$85, a violin case worth \$10, and a bill of exchange for £50 sterling, making a sum total of \$337, from a boat at the foot of Whitehall, the property of George D. Trull, No. 68 Cherry street, was yesterday committed for trial, the charge having been substantiated.

**PERJURY.**—Phineas Freeman was arrested on Saturday, by officer Burley of the lower police court, on a warrant, charging him with wilful perjury, in having on the 31st of September, 1846, falsely sworn to a matter material to the issue of a suit then on trial before Assistant Justice Everett. The complaint was lodged by Clinton Roosevelt, and Freeman was held to bail in the sum of \$500.

**ARREST ON A BENCH WARRANT.**—Vincent F. Clarkson was arrested on Saturday, by officer Cummings of the lower police court, on a bench warrant issued by the Court of Sessions, on an indictment for grand larceny, in having stolen a pocket-book containing \$46 from Mr. Lewis Tice. He was committed for trial.

**VIOLATION OF PASSENGER LAW.**—Capt. Rose of the ship Atlantic was arrested on Saturday by Deputy Marshal Collins, and held to bail in the sum of \$500, charged with a violation of the new law regulating the number of passengers according to the tonnage, allowed to be taken by vessels from the ports of the United States. The Atlantic was bound for Liverpool, and it is said was about to sail with a larger number of passengers than the law permits.

**ANOTHER.**—Another black fellow named William I. Smith, was arrested by officer Norris on a bench warrant issued from the Court of Sessions, where he is indicted for having received a quantity of cloth knowing the same to have been stolen from J. A. Ingram.

**MARINE HOSPITAL, STATEN ISLAND.**—The weekly report of the above institution from the 19th to the 25th ult. shows the following table.

Died of typhus fever	13
" remittent fever	2
Other diseases	3
Remaining sick with typhus fever	199
Total number in hospital	621

The above report shows a decrease of seven deaths by typhus fever from the previous week.

**FIRES IN JULY.**—We are indebted to C. V. Anderson, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, for the following return of fires that occurred in this city during the month of July:

July 2d—3d district, 2d section, 9 P. M.—Corner of Dey and West streets.

4th—1st district, 1st section, 1 1/2 A. M.—28 James street, two story wooden building, caused by fireworks.

4th—3d district, 2d section, 1 3/4 A. M.—41 Jay st., rear, third story brick store.

4th—1st district, 2d section, 2 A. M.—19th street, near 8th Avenue; six buildings destroyed.

4th—2d district, 2d section, 2 1/4 A. M.—At foot of Seventh street; two story wooden building.

4th—1st district, 2d section, 3 3/4 A. M.—33d street, Bloomingdale road; six wooden buildings destroyed.

5th—2d district, 2d section, 9 1/2 A. M.—Corner of Walker and Elizabeth streets.

5th—2d district, 2d section, 9 1/2 A. M.—In 91st st.; roof of two story brick building.

5th—2d district, 1st section, 10 1/2 A. M.—At corner of Rivington and Bowery.

5th—1st district, 1st section, 12 1/4 P. M.—At 17th st., between 9th and 10th Avenues.

6th—2d district, 1st section, 1 3/4 A. M.—Corner of Marion and Spring streets; one story wooden stable.

6th—1st district, 1st section, 3 P. M.—Corner Grand and Thompson streets.

6th—2d district, 2d section, 11 P. M.—5 Lewis st.; three story brick fancy store; stock destroyed.

6th—2d district, 2d section, 2 1/4 A. M.—At 64 1/2 Ludlow street.

6th—2d district, 2d section, 10 1/2 P. M.—Orange street, near Leonard; two story wooden dwelling.

7th—2d district, 2d section, 1 P. M.—At 166 Forsyth st., rear; one story wooden building.

7th—2d district, 2d section, 1 1/2 A. M.—Alarm.

7th—2d district, 2d section, 2 1/2 P. M.—Alarm.

8th—2d section, 1st district, 12 M.—At 539 Bowery; three story brick building.

9th—2d district, 1st section, 3 1/4 A. M.—At 8 Rosevelt street; two story wooden paint shop.

13th—2d district, 1st section, 9 P. M.—2d Avenue.

2d district, 1st section, 9 1/2 P. M.—Corner of Nassau and Fulton; six story brick building.

2d district, 1st section, 11 1/2 P. M.—At 204 7th street; three story brick building.

14th—3d district, 1st section, 2 A. M.—At 16 Orange street, two story wooden house.

1st district, 2d section, 10 1/2 P. M.—At 650 Broadway, Stuyvesant Institute.

16th—Alarm. 2d district, 2d section, 10 3/4 P. M.—At corner of Barclay and Greenwich sts.; three story brick building.

19th—3d district, 2d section, 6 1/2 A. M.—At 189 Chambers street; one story frame building.

24th—Alarm. 1st district, 2d section, 4 1/2 P. M.—At corner of 30th street and 10th Avenue.

2d district, 4 1/2 P. M.—Alarm.

26th—2d district, 2d section—Alarm.

29th—2d district, 1st section, 12 1/2 M.—In Broad street.

30th—2d district, 2d section, 3 A. M.—At 83 Anthony street, and Christ Church; all destroyed.

1st district, 2d section, 3 1/2 A. M.—At distillery in Elm street, belonging to Havens & Co.

## Philadelphia Correspondence.

**Robberies—Burglaries and attempted Murder.**—T. J. Kerrison and the New Gambling Law—James Robertson—McGuire and Bill Rushworth—Singular Disappearance of a Man with Money.

PHILADELPHIA, August 2, 1847.

Gentlemen—With your wish I commence a general correspondence from this city, which I shall continue from week to week, but trust that your valuable aids here under the signatures of "A Constant Reader," &c., will not relax their efforts to expose the malignity of the town, including a portion of its corrupt police. Store robberies in the centre of our city under the nose of Mayor Swift's police, and midnight assaults, robberies, stabbing and murder in the suburbs, make up a daily catalogue of crime revolting to every good citizen. On Thursday night of last week the store of C. F. Clarke, 68 Chestnut street, was entered by false keys and robbed, as also that of Messrs. Abbott & Co., of Market, above fourth, from whence \$100 of silk was stolen. Two other stores were entered the same night in Chestnut street. On Saturday night old Mr. Gamble, a clerk of one of our Markets, aged 80 years, was knocked down by a gang of rowdies corner of 11th and Shippen, and a young man who ran to his rescue being overpowered he seized a butcher knife from a stall in the market and in the act of defending himself Mr. Gamble fell wounded, but whether from this knife or one in the hands of the rowdies is unknown. The wound is considered dangerous. A band of ruffians of Moyamensing attempted to stop a carriage coming from Point Breeze on Friday night, with four young men, but were unsuccessful. Constable Gamble of the Walnut street Theatre has got into difficulty by insulting a young man improperly. The next Sessions will be rich with charges against our police.

T. J. Kerrison, the keeper of a billiard saloon in the Arcade, was arrested last week for allowing gambling in the game of "pool" on one of his tables, whereby a young "flat," a clerk in the store of S. Townsend, carpet dealer, lost \$39 of his employer's money. This trial will test the new gambling law of this state.

James Robertson, of your city, well known as an attendant at your Aldermanic Hall, caused the arrest of several of our post office clerks for assault and annoyance. It appears that he has been humbugged by an extensive anonymous city correspondence and the clerks became so annoyed by him as to resort to some retaliation.

Mr. McGuire, whose tongue was bitten off, in a fight, by Bill Rushworth, about two weeks since, is recovering. His physician, we hear, pronounces him out of danger, but doubts whether he will ever be able to articulate. Rushworth should "serve" well for this.

Billy Cox, the well known panel thief, was arrested on Tuesday evening, in Moyamensing, on a charge of riot, and was committed to prison by Alderman Fletcher, in default of bail to answer.

A singular rumor is in circulation relative to the sudden disappearance of Mr. Alexander St. George, a jovial, whole-souled Englishman, who, for some four years past, has been prosecuting a claim against the government at Washington, which he, in common with two or three others, preferred for money loaned a number of years ago, has disappeared in the most mysterious manner. The demand for which he was agent, is known as the "Carrington claim," the present Lord Carrington being the largest owner. Mr. St. George valued his share of it at \$80,000; but, after considerable negotiation, he agreed to sell his portion of the debt to one of our citizens for \$70,000, \$30,000 of which was to be paid in cash and the balance to remain on mortgage for a term of years. On Tuesday the 20th instant, he stated to several of his friends that the \$30,000 had been paid to him, and left his boarding house immediately after breakfast, with the intention, it is supposed, of spending the day at Burlington, N. J., with some of his acquaintances at present residing there; since that time he has neither been heard from nor seen—he did not arrive at Burlington, and as no probable reason can be assigned for his mysterious departure, his friends are fearful that he has been robbed or murdered, or that some serious accident had befallen him. He frequently stated that the present Pope was his maternal uncle, and that he was closely related to Lord Carrington. He was about 45 years of age, figure stout, approaching to obesity, florid complexion, dark curling hair, wore short gray whiskers and invariably dressed in black. I suppose our police will lay low until somebody offers a big reward and then the mysteries may be developed. CENSOR.

He has since been found at Princeton, N. J. in company with Capt. Fatio, of the Revenue service, quietly enjoying a bottle of iced Madeira.—Eos. N. P. G.

PHILADELPHIA, August 1, 1847.

Mr. Editors—Will you please inform me in your next the name of the Police officer that keeps Jack Cherry's wife, and whether he is the same man that took from A. Burtis, about a year ago, 400 dollars and a bowie-knife—give me his name I will show you some fun. Such a fluttering there will be with (Young, Bill & Jem) Smith and a certain Judge. I pledge my self to help you ferret out these fellows. I can tell you more than you know about that Express business.—Eyes right.

PAUL FRY, of Philadelphia.

## Baltimore Correspondence.

**The Rape Case Settled by Police Rascality.**—The Seducer Solved.

BALTIMORE, July 30, 1847.

Sirs—The recent infamous cases of rape and seduction in this city, by which the life of a beautiful girl was destroyed and the happiness of another blighted for life, has been privately settled through the secret action of the Magistrate and police officers and the parties interested. The parents of the poor girl, (who was seduced here by her own sister or be brutally ravished in a house of prostitution on "the Meadows") have returned home with their wretched victim.



having been induced to think that a public trial of the wretch who destroyed her virtue, would only add to their sufferings and her disgrace. When shall we have a pure atmosphere for justice to breathe in.

The shop keeper seducer has left the city, while his victim and her infant sleep in the grave of the stranger.

## NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1847

**NEW AGENT.**—J. G. Goodell, 64 Division street, is appointed an agent for this paper. Single copies can be procured at his depot for cheap publications.

**OUR CORRESPONDENCE.**—The numerous readers of our paper will find an extensive correspondence in our columns this week, which we intend to extend to every important town in the union. To Magistrates and other officers of justice "The National Police Gazette" has become indispensable.

### OUR FUTURE COURSE.

It is now nearly two years since the first number of "The National Police Gazette" was issued, and the community have had full opportunity to judge of its independent and fearless course in the correction of the vast abuses of old police systems and practices of officials, and in the exposition of crime and criminals. During this period thousands of testimonials of public favor have been showered upon us, and many of our most intelligent citizens, connected with the administration of justice, have promptly tendered us the advantage of their experience and knowledge. We have waged an unceasing war against the bands of old burglars, thieves, and pickpockets, on whom a portion of the police of our larger cities have thrived, and in this course of duty have invariably produced the bitter hostility and opposition of the thieves, and the dishonest of the police. We have promptly circulated all information in our possession, coming through an extensive correspondence, to the world at large, and exhibited in minute detail, the arts, the practices, and the personal descriptions, by portrait and otherwise, of all the most prominent criminals in the Union; and in return, with but few honorable exceptions, have not received a line of information from police officials. Thus have we been met by a body of men, whose honesty and justice would have prompted different action, and thus have we triumphed and established a fame and a character for our paper, that will last when our opponents are forgotten.

In looking back upon our past course we have nothing to regret, knowing as we do that the people of the Union have perceived the beneficial results of our enterprise, and evinced it by a support, rarely, if ever, given to any publication; but we intend, in the future, to introduce a new and important feature, which will add to our strength and influence—that is, a fair and impartial examination of the principles, the character and the ability of candidates for public favor and appointment. It is of little use for public journalists to expose the fraud, corruption and infamy of public officers, without the addition of political power to make the exposition felt, and with this view we shall closely canvass all candidates for public office from either or any of the parties of the country.

The approaching fall election in this State, will be one of more importance to the interests of The People, than any that has transpired for years, as the heads of every department of the government, except the governor, are then to be chosen for the first time by the popular voice.—The Comptroller of the State, at the head of its finances—the Treasurer, the safeguard over its vast resources—the Attorney General, the protector of The People—the Canal Commissioners, the guardians of our vast works of public improvement—the State Engineer and Surveyor, who must be a practical man—three Inspectors of State Prisons—the Secretary of State and all the State Senators and Representatives. All these are to be selected, and how little do the great mass of the community interest themselves therein. Cunning, scheming politicians, however, are not idle. They are already at work, in both parties, in secret organization, to force certain men upon The People at the contemplated State Conventions, in order to secure the accomplishment of their private ends for selfish purposes. Future developments will however, convince a few of these "managers" of the utter contempt in which they are held by The People at large, as the time has gone by, when a knot of mutton-heads can secure, by nomination, the election of a clique candidate and then govern him to answer their private ends, regardless of public good. In the approaching State election as well as in the ensuing charter contest in this city, few men will receive public favor unless entitled to it by frankness, honesty, and capacity.

**REWARDS TO THE POLICE.**—We commence to-day the publication of the list of rewards paid to policemen, since the establishment of the new Police on a system of fixed salaries. The list consists of the first branch of the report recently made by the Mayor at the call of the Common Council, and comprises the recorded operations of the department in the way of "outside chances," during the administration of Mayor Havermeyer. The next instalment we shall give will be the record during Mayor Mickle's administration, and we shall conclude the publication on the following week, with a transcription of the items which follow since the accession of the present Mayor. These three publications will comprise the whole of the Report which the Common Council, at the intercession of interested members of the Police, have endeavored to suppress from public examination. The power of the Press, however, through us, defeats the Common Council and its instigators, and performs the smothered and neglected service of the Public, by laying before it what these smug and snug officials are so anxious to withhold.

It will be seen in course of the publication of the report, that the New Police, established as it was on a basis of fixed and adequate remunerations—in direct distinction to the old repudiated system of fees, chance windfalls, and secret and illicit emoluments—commenced very gingerly in levying subsidies upon the public in the shape of rewards. They attempted, with hesitation, the revival, or rather the repetition of an abuse which had condemned the department to a re-organization, and as will be seen by reference to the record under Mayor Havermeyer's administration, they came forward diffidently, and in addition, secured the report of their rewards to be made out in such a manner as to leave the nature of the operations which it seemed to chronicle, as much a mystery as if no entry had been made. The nature of the service for which the reward was claimed, was entirely omitted; the names of the parties paying it were frequently left out, and even the given name of the officer himself withheld, that he might remain unknown among the Smiths and Browns and Bakers of nine hundred men. The same sloven system of registration was maintained under Mayor Mickle, and encouraged by its mysticism, and the facility which the New System afforded for the continuation of the old plan of subsidization, the application for rewards heavily increased, and a spirit of profit and speculation, summed up in the phrase which was the evil and the odium of the Old Police, became infused through every avenue of the New. The immense profits made by the pampered favorites of the stations excited the discontent and provoked the cupidity of the plebeian drudges of the street patrols, and all the vigilance and energy of the capable directors of the Department, have not been able to exact from the men a faithful observance of such of their organic rules, as have an influence upon their interest in the way of pecuniary chances.

The obligation to report all houses of prostitution, policy offices, gaming houses, &c., &c., has for this reason never been more than partially complied with, while numerous offences of commission, stimulated by the prevailing motive of gain, have been the subject of secret investigation before the Mayor and the Chief, and the cause of dismissal, by them, of many an unworthy officer. These things are matters of record though not of publicity, and though we do not consider it as absolutely necessary to make a retrospective publication of these corruptions of an otherwise healthful system, we believe that it would be far more beneficial to the Public, and to the system itself, to lay them all open to the light, than to suppress them through a notion of policy, or to deny them through a stupid fondness, or a blind paritism to some of its attacks.

The organization, the government, the action and effects of the New Police, are, as we have had frequent reason to show, far superior to any system heretofore established in this country, but though calculated to be vigorous in its exercise and conservative in its tendencies, it contains within it the seeds of evils, which, if not speedily checked or entirely eradicated, will render it equally odious and far more injurious than the systems on the ruins of which it was built.

The main of these evils are the political tendencies growing out of its method of appointment; and the plan of indiscriminate rewards transplanted from the old system, in direct violation of the guarantees of a plan of fixed salaries. This latter is the chiefest vice. It cursed the old system and it will corrupt the new. It creates unjust distinctions among the private members of the force, and promotes jealousies by conferring upon a few favored officers large annual emoluments, in addition to their salaries, for serving the interests of private individuals,

or associated companies. It thus provokes reprisals on the part of the less favored members who do patrol duty, and who very naturally justify themselves in making fish of whatever comes to their net, by referring to the superior chances for extra depredation extended to the nabobs of the stations. They see officers, appointed like themselves, holding the same rank, and entitled only the same pay, receiving from theatres, public gardens, steamboat lines, and even from tavern-keepers at watering places out of the limits of the city, a sum equal to the salary the city pays them for neglecting the public duty; and seeing this, and knowing at the same time that these emoluments are not recorded as rewards, but under the modest head of "extra police services," they do not hesitate to avail themselves of every opportunity to equalize their incomes. The favored officers on the other hand, aware of the feeling thus getting up against them, and of the evils growing out of the common strife for gain, find it politic to conceal the extent of their illicit harvest, and therefore make no mention to the Mayor of most of the rewards which they receive. It is for the purpose of presenting an obstacle to the further progress of this flagrant state of things, that we have advocated the publication of a minute and exact register of every reward paid, with the name of the officer, the character of the service rendered, the amount of the reward, the date of its payment, and the name of the person paying it; and it is with the same spirit, we believe, that Mayor Brady has departed from the careless method of his predecessors, by keeping a record complete in all the points we have specified.

The Common Council called for this record for their own satisfaction, but, on receiving it, were asked to authorize its publication, that the citizens who endure an expenditure of half a million yearly, for police services, might know how the police conducted themselves, and what was the nature of their operations; and also that the citizen who had been swindled out of a reward by a corrupt officer, on the supposition that it had been authorized by the Mayor, might be able to detect the fraud by observing the omission of the transaction from the authorized list. The Common Council, however, at the intercession, doubtless, of those to whom such a procedure threatened to be fatal, or from a stupidity not at all miraculous in Common Councilmen, denied the motion.

To correct their erroneous legislation, we now commence the publication of the Mayor's report on our own hook; reserving for the future instalments of that document, such further remarks as the subject may require, and the establishment of a proper distinction between the propriety of public and voluntary rewards to stimulate effort at the commencement of an enquiry, and a system of secret depredation and demand of payment for every service rendered to a plundered citizen, by officers otherwise fully paid for the performance of their duty.

**SUPPOSED MURDER.**—Information is wanted of a French gentleman, Mr. E. Porry, of Martinique, who came to this city inland from New Orleans about the 18th July—had lodgings in Warren street, from which he went on the evening of the 22d July, in the steamer Bay State, for Boston—returned to this city by the same on the morning of the 24th, but not to his former lodgings; about 10 o'clock of that day he applied for a passage on board the brig Tarquinia, for Antigua, at pier 13, E. R., and put a barrel on board that vessel—was to call and receive some money a 12 o'clock on that day, but has not since been seen or heard of. It is known that he had in his possession about four hundred dollars in American gold. He had made a travelling acquaintance with an unknown man of large size, who called often at his lodgings to see him; it is feared he has been betrayed. He is about 33 years of age, about five feet eight inches high, dark complexion, wore a straw or Panama hat, speaks English very imperfectly—had a French trunk and carpet bag. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received at this office, or by Thomas Mureau, 89 Front street.

**SALARIES OF PUBLIC OFFICES.**—The Common Council have concluded to pay the bill of the Coroner of this city, and one of the Aldermen appeared to think that the present incumbent was entitled to the usual fees, as it was an implied contract between him and the people at the time of his election. The matter will be rectified by the Legislature at this fall's session. That body alone has the power, and the incumbent of this office, with that of County Clerk, should receive a salary for their services.

**ALBANY SEDUCTION.**—Why is it that all the Albany papers are silent in relation to the attempted outrage upon a young girl by one of the Boston railroad conductors? Who answers?

**APPOINTMENT OF WILLIS H. BLANEY.**—The services of this gentleman, so long known to the community as one of the most intelligent and efficient police officers of the union, having been desired by many of our citizens, he has received an appointment and been selected by Mayor Brady for special duty at the several important points in the first ward. This appointment is highly creditable to the authority that produced it and the Mayor has evinced his knowledge of the capacity and experience of Mr. Blaney by immediately detaching him for service in one of the most important parts of the city. The pickpockets and thieves that have heretofore infested Wall street, the Post Office and the several steam boat landings in the lower part of the city, will make tracks for other grounds, and the blarneyed vipers of police and red nosed pot house pimps, may thus see the result of their baseness and cowardly slanders.

**FRAUD UPON GOVERNOR YOUNG.**—We call the attention of the press of the country to an infamous attempt, now making to obtain the pardon of Philip Parker, alias Simpson, alias Brummy, who was convicted at Albany, three years since, and sentenced to Sing Sing for seven years for picking the pocket of the then District Attorney of Albany. The sum of one thousand dollars has been raised among his thieving associates out of prison, wherewith to bribe certain officers of justice to aid in the discharge of this desperate rogue, and allow him again to perpetrate his wrongs upon the community at large. Bob Pinkerton, a Botany Bay convict, and a sneaking pickpocket, was at Albany last week with the wife of Parker, and an attempt was then made to obtain the influence of a certain official to intercede with the Governor.—Parker is a daring hand at any crime in the calendar, and if released will immediately be found at his old business with Jack Simpson, his brother, who has also served one term at Sing Sing. Our Editorial brethren who desire to prevent the contemplated fraud upon the Governor and to protect the community, will notice this article.

**THE COMMON COUNCIL.**—There are some strange proceedings in the course of operation in the present Common Council, but the most barefaced act of injustice and wrong is that of widening Anthony street from Broadway to Cross street merely to put into the hands of James R. Whiting a few thousand dollars for the open lot at the corner of Broadway, formerly occupied by an old tottering frame house. This extension is not only uncalled for from the wants of business, but the immense cost, without any beneficial return, will add thousands of dollars to the excessive taxation of the Sixth ward. The damage to the owners of the new theatre, including their property on Anthony st., to be taken for this extension, will not be less than \$100,000, to say nothing of the modest price that James R. Whiting will set upon his corner lot. This resolution, we believe, has passed the Board of Aldermen, and will be brought up in the Assistants at their next meeting. Let every citizen resist such squandering of public money to benefit individuals.

**FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.**—We perceive by an advertisement in another column, that the sheriff of LaSalle county, Illinois, offers a reward of \$50 for the arrest of an escaped murderer, who broke jail, and some of the papers are hooting at the amount as an inducement for police officers to go to work to find him. The arrest of a base destroyer of human life, should be satisfaction and emolument enough in itself to any honest man, and still more so to any correct policeman who receives a public salary for his official services, to prevent crime and detect criminals.

**COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.**—The proceedings of this court this week have been confined to a repetition of the trial of David Crothers for rape upon Mary Gives on the 1st of July last, which resulted in his conviction. His associates Justin Turner, Edwin H. Smith, and Henry Pettit are yet to be tried.

**DRUGGED LIQUORS.**—We see it stated that Dr. Ure has invented a simple instrument for ascertaining the precise quantity of alcohol contained in wine, spirits, or any fermented liquor. If so, we recommend the appointment of Inspectors of Liquors in the various cities where licenses are granted, in order to compel the use of a pure article, instead of the body and soul destroying liquors that are now sold at three-fourths of the drinking houses of the country. If our temperance friends could effect the sale of good and pure liquor only they would prevent the destruction of thousands, who are yearly sacrificed by the use of drugged and poisoned spirits.



## REWARDS TO POLICEMEN.

The following is the total amount of all rewards or presents\* received by the police officers of the city of New York, by permission of Mayor Havermeyer, from the 1st of August, 1845, (at which time the present police system was first put in operation,) to the 10th of April, 1846, as copied from the official record in the Mayor's office:

John H. Lowe,	\$191 00
Charles Denniston,	18 00
John Carmichael,	12 50
Asst. Captain Webb, (5th Ward)	12 50
Daniel D. Ideson,	2 00
David L. Fife,	2 00
Frederick Smith,	2 00
Captain McGrath, (6th Ward)	197 37
Officer McKee,	13 00
George Denniston, (Grand Jury)	37 38
George W. Chadie,	19 00
Stanton Sherwood,	6 00
John Davis, (Tombs)	74 50
A. B. Vanderzee,	20 50
Charles Johnson,	16 00
Thomas Cornell,	15 00
George Beard,	16 00
R. J. Brown, (Chief's office),	284 52
J. H. Johnson, half barrel of flour	
G. H. Beck,	5 00
Francis Donnelly,	3 00
Ralph Patterson,	16 00
James Leonard, (Chief's office),	223 03
John Huthwaite, (Hack Inspector, do.)	174 00
G. W. Norris, (Chief's office),	94 00
J. Reeves,	6 00
R. W. Bowyer, (Chief's office)	216 67
Wm. H. Stephens, (Tombs)	205 92
Captain Tilley, (12th Ward)	50 00
Captain Dill, (1st Ward)	135 00
George Shields,	1 00
Officer Miller, one vest and	5 00
Asst. Captain Dwyer, (1st Ward)	19 00
John H. Burley, (Tombs)	5 00
N. Hepburn,	14 00
Officer Goodenow,	3 00
George Deagle,	3 00
Captain Van Doren,	3 00
John Ferrin,	2 00
Jacob A. Roome,	2 00
Harris Mills,	3 00
Wm. Osborn,	2 00
Officer Hamlin,	4 00
Benjamin H. Willis,	26 00
John A. Spencer,	19 00
S. Smith,	2 00
John Crowe,	5 00
George Allcott,	10 00
Nicholas Coad,	3 00
John C. Ahrens,	12 00
Albert Day,	20 00
Ira Floyd,	60 00
Frederick Smith,	16 00
Officer Turner,	6 25
Wm. H. Williams,	2 00
J. C. Looker,	25 00
J. H. Wikehart, (Tombs)	35 00
T. Laurence,	18 67
R. A. Bouton,	28 00
J. H. Welsh,	10 00
J. Goodwin,	1 00
Jacob N. Dilt, 1 shawl and	30 00
James Talbot,	1 00
James Kennan,	34 00
Wm. Watson,	6 00
A. M. C. Smith, (Tombs)	1360 00
Capt. Peter Brown,	22 00
Bernard Campbell,	2 25
John Garrison,	2 25
Thomas Connor,	2 25
Martin Murphy,	2 25
John Benson,	2 25
Officer Cornell,	5 00
Martin Casey,	5 00
Officer Fairwood,	10 00
J. J. McManus,	30 00
James Watson,	5 00
Officer Lerner,	2 50
James Powers,	1 00
Officer Baum,	2 00
Robert Brown, (6th ward)	5 00
George W. Matsell, (chief of police) two books	
Capt. Wm. L. Wood (7th ward)	12 50
Thomas Middleitch,	12 50
Charles McCauley,	5 00
Officer McKinney,	3 00
James Langdon,	2 00
Patrick Brennan,	10 00
Alexander Parker,	15 00
J. J. Eldridge,	5 00
J. McCord,	5 00
Officer Plumb,	3 00
" Martin,	10 00
C. Van Riper,	5 00
C. Van Borden,	5 00
Capt. Westfield, (17th Ward)	22 50
Wm. Bloom, (Chief's office)	22 50
Officer Hickey,	2 00
" Shadbolt,	2 00
" Harrigan,	3 00
" Bushnell,	3 00
Samuel Young,	16 67
George Wetsell, jr.,	6 00
Officer Garrigan,	3 00
Arthur Allen,	10 00
Owen Corneen,	40
Officer Connelley,	10 00
Thomas Golden,	3 00
B. Hallock,	10 50

Capt. Kisser, (14th Ward)	5 00
" Fairchild, (9th Ward)	5 00
Officer Rider,	1 00
" Cummings,	7 00
" Mead,	1 00
Martin Craiger,	6 00
Officer Simons,	6 00
Thomas Cook,	6 67
Charles Bird (3d district police court)	235 50
Officer Stewart,	50 00
James B. Wood,	1 00
Captain Bush, (9th ward)	4 00
Philip Staats,	1 00
Wm. P. Henry,	1 00
Alexander Crousett,	2 00
Benjamin C. Benham,	1 00
John Hamblin,	1 00
Wm. G. Jewett,	1 00
Isaac P. Olmstead,	1 00
Jacob Perry,	1 00
Benjamin Ott,	1 00
Simoon Outwater,	1 00
N. Swasey,	1 00
Officer Plumer,	2 50
" O'Brien,	1 00
" O'Boyle,	25 00
" Connell,	10 00
	\$4547 70

\*The section of the police law relative to rewards or presents, makes any member of the Police Department liable to indictment for misdemeanor and removal from office for receiving any present or reward for services rendered, or to be rendered, without first obtaining the approbation of the Mayor in writing, and the entering of such approbation in the book from whence this list was copied.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"No Ma'm."—We never yet knew a handsome young girl to marry a poor old man, but we have known them to court and marry those that were old, ugly and rich.

"UNITED STATES."—Our answer is, that recruiting officers should not enlist soldiers under 21, as minors can always procure their discharge.

"ENQUIRER."—Yes, there is another man named "Perogie Joe," who resides in Hagerstown.

"COLLEGE."—A police officer who would commence a civil suit for being struck while in the performance of his duty, and not make a criminal complaint should be removed from office. The civil suit is intended as a black mail levy.

"CONSTANT READER."—Your biography of Officer Levin H. Smith, and Orrin Bailey, the clerk of Mayor Swift, has been received. We shall use them at our leisure.

## Counterfeits.

ARREST OF A COUNTERFEITER.—The Dayton Transcript notices the arrest of a counterfeiter a few days ago in Fiqua, and his lodgment in jail. Divers false and skeleton keys were found in his possession. He had passed several counterfeit bills upon Mr. Benham, who lives upon Wm. Stone's farm in Miami County. The notes purported to be upon the Valley Bank of Virginia, the bank of Wooster, Ohio, and the State Bank of Indiana. He bought a load of brooms from Mr. Benham and gave him this money in payment.

COUNTERFEIT \$5 NOTES.—Many Counterfeit Eight Dollar Bills on the Bank of Charleston, are said by the Hamburg Republican to be in circulation. The Bank, in consequence, is calling in its issue this denomination of Bills.

CHARGE AGAINST A POLICE ASSISTANT CAPTAIN.—A charge has been made before the Mayor against Assistant Captain Dunham, of the 14th ward, by one of the policemen of that ward. It appears that on the night of the 27th of July, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, John M. Bloodgood, ex-police justice and candidate for Congress in the Fourth district, had a political conversation at the corner of Broadway and Grand street, with Mr. Wm. Burns, cabinet maker when Bloodgood made use of most abusive language and finally assaulted Burns, and a fight ensued, ending in the confectionary store of Mr. Wild, where Miss McDermott, an attendant, was much injured in endeavoring to restore peace. At this moment Officer Bennett of the 4th ward came up to protect the female and separate the parties, when the abuse of Bloodgood compelled him to take him to the station house, where he made complaint against him as also did Mr. Burns. He continued to abuse the Policemen, and Assistant Captain Dunham was requested to detain him to answer the several offences, but he refused, and allowed him to depart. The charges are therefore made against Dunham to remove him from office, and were sustained by Mr. Burns, Miss McDermott, Mr. Brown and Mr. Christman. We wait the Mayor's decision.

DEMOCRATIC REVIEW.—This excellent magazine for August comes to us with a superb engraving of Mr. Richard Vaux, a gentleman well known to the country for a course of public life as Recorder of the city of Philadelphia. The Review contains, among its principal papers, an able article on "Mexico;" conclusion of the paper on the "English Revolution of 1840," "The Existence of the Deity," "Peru," "De Tocqueville," &c., &c. The interest of these subjects commands the present number to the attention of all intelligent readers.

HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE.—The number of this magazine for the present month presents its usual amount of valuable reading matter. Its principal article is the "Bank Restriction Act and Financial Crisis for 1846," by Henry C. Cary, Esq., of New Jersey.—The various departments of the magazine appear to be full.

## Athens Correspondence.

Arson and Burglary—"Dock" Livingston—Cowhiding.

ATHENS, N. Y., Aug. 2nd, 1847.

Messrs. Editors—As your last number contained an invitation to your readers to write you respecting any crimes or immoralities which may be perpetrated in their vicinity, I accept the invitation in order to inform you. We don't do these things on so extensive a scale as they are done in larger places, yet our quiet little village is not entirely exempted from the incendiaries torch or the burglars force. On the 23d ult. a large building (formerly a distillery but latterly used as a store house for pressed hay) was fired by some villain or villains, and entirely consumed together with its contents. There was two thousand five hundred dollars insured on it, so that the Insurance Company will probably be the greatest losers. This is the second building which has been destroyed by incendiaries within a very short period of time. But fire is not the only agent of mischief put into requisition by the scoundrels who prowl about our village. One evening last week the store of M. Van Loon was forcibly entered and a considerable quantity of provisions carried off. They reason why they did not take anything else is probably owing to their being interrupted before they had effected an entrance into the principal store room. One fact more and I will close. Our village was thrown into a feverish state of excitement one day last week, from an announcement made by the notorious "Dock" Livingston, that he would horsewhip the "Old Trousaloons" lawyer, whereupon Mr. "Legality" armed himself with a sword cane, and threatened to take the Doctor's heart's blood, if he dared to assault him. However, the affair ended in smoke, after snapping the whip and brandishing the cane for a time, because "the one was afraid and the other wasn't." Yours, &c. JASPER.

## New-Orleans Correspondence.

Breaking Up of a Fence—The Contents like Noah's Ark—Escape of the Receiver—Capture of the Receiver—Steam Braid.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 31st, 1847.

Dear Sirs—I supposed that the warm weather would drive many of the rogues and thieves from our city, but they are not so easily started, and I therefore presume that they have arrived at the conclusion of many others, that New-Orleans is about as comfortable as any place North, if you only make up your mind to think so. Officers Bowles and Petrie, of the Second Municipality Police, effected an arrest on Thursday, that will tend more to prevent theft, than the conviction of twenty thieves. This was the entering and discovery to full guilt of an old established "Fence" or receptacle of stolen goods, kept by a Dutch tailor, named Louis Gastfeldt, in Tchoupitoulas street, between Notre Dame and Julia. The Dallas says, that when the officers entered the shop they found all sorts of merchandise—in the hardware line, from a needle to an anchor; in the dry goods line, from bobinet to bagging; in the jewelry line, from diamond dust to anthracite coal; and in the apothecary line, from a grain of calomel to a keg of putty. The shelves were filled with old coats, hats, spectacles, cobwebs, spoons, carpet tacks, nails, flatirons, saucepans, musquito-bars, decanters, jews' harps, brass keys, stuffed snakes, conch shells, ivory combs, ink bottles, straw hats, bed pans, old books, cork screws, rat-traps, clay pipes, lucifer matches, maps, busts of Bonaparte, japanned waiters, spit boxes, and the father of pawnbrokers only knows what else. The glass cases and windows glittered with tawdry jewelry and fancy articles of every kind, from a coral bead up to a telescope. There were miniatures of persons who had long since mouldered in the grave; lockets containing little shreds of dry hair, and rings that could have told many a story of young love blighted in its very bud, promises unfulfilled, and hearts broken by neglect and scorn. There were brass spectacles that once bestrode the narrow nose of the miser; shirt buttons that once glittered on the spotless frill of the spendthrift; bowie knives with specks of blood on their blades; and pistols whose barrels had been worn thin by too frequently belching forth villainous saltpetre and vomiting leaden deaths.

On giving the shop a rigid search, the police discovered a kind of trap-door in the floor. Here they found a large bottle filled with powdered sulphur, in the centre of which were several precious stones and bits of broken jewelry, which had been broken into pieces in order that they might not be recognized by their owners. In a hole underneath the hearth the officers found a lot of fine razors, &c., and in every little alcove they found a parcel of something or other stowed away by itself.

A large quantity of clothing, cloth, &c., were identified by owners.

While the officers were taking down the rails from this noted "fence," Gastfeldt watched his opportunity and took the "Sabine shoot" out of the back-door, and has not since been heard of. His wife, however, was nabbed and brought to jail. Yesterday she gave bail to appear before Recorder Baldwin next week, to be examined on the charge of being a receiver of stolen property.

We have a wonder here in the bread-making business. It is the establishment of Messrs. Rodrigues & Co., who mix and bake their bread by steam. They offer twenty-six loaves for one dollar, each sixteen ounces avoirdupois. Our bakers now only give 20. What do yours give in New-York?

Yours, N. B.

"He has a relative in this city who is also a receiver of stolen goods."

†Ours give only 16, and they rarely weigh over 8 ounces.—Ede. GAZETTE.

## Buffalo Correspondence.

Charges against the Police—Removal from Office for Extortion—The Express and Courier—Murder by a Woman—Rendezvous of Burglars—Burglar Caught.

BUFFALO, July 31, 1847.

Dear Sirs:—Considerable excitement exists in our city on the subject of our police, as we have here, as with you, some men in appointment who are worse than thieves, as they encourage vice in order to fatten from its commission. Police Constable Wellman has been dismissed for extortion, in asking more money from Mrs. Sarah M. Hatchman, for a fine, than he had a right to receive; and Officer Am. P. Harris, who was charged with a similar offence, escaped by a miracle.

The "Morning Express," a Whig paper, and the "Courier," Democratic, have had a tilt at the police, the latter exposing and the former defending. The Express, in a recent article, made the following admissions, which I hope will be strictly followed up, and if so, much good will come from it.

"In this matter let us not be misunderstood. We go for a pure and upright day and night police for the city. If incumbents prove unworthy their trusts, turn them out and fill their places with better men. A few dismissals from office would no doubt elevate the character of the police, give it greater efficiency, and inspire public confidence. Persons are liable to obtain appointments who disappoint the expectations of their friends in their official career. That some such instances may have occurred with the present city administration is not at all improbable. That abuses have crept into the police, and that practices are in some instances indulged which are unbecoming a wise administration of justice, we have no doubt; but that the present police as a body is corrupt, inefficient, or unworthy of public confidence, is not true."

Since the above I perceive that Jacob Zimmer, a watchman, has been fined \$25 for a violent assault committed on the person of John L. Talcott, Esq., while the watchman was drunk in the streets. He will probably be dismissed, as he should be. A murder was committed on Rock street, on Wednesday night, in a hotel occupied by several Irish families. An unmarried woman by the name of Catherine Joyce or Sullivan, a quarrelsome drunken person, had some difficulty with a man in feeble health, by the name of John Irwin, and struck him on the head with a club, or some other weapon, knocking him against the wall, which probably broke his neck, as he died almost instantly. Irwin was a married man, and has left a wife and four children. The woman was arrested by Constable Wellman and lodged in the watch house.

A rendezvous of burglars, in the remote part of the Fourth Ward has been broken up, and a very full set of the implements used in their trade is now in the hands of the police. It comprises upwards of thirty different kinds of tools—enough to set up a score of robbers and pickpockets, with every thing necessary to all sorts of villainy, from murder to petty larceny.—There is an iron bar heavy enough to crush the densest head, chisels, nippers to turn keys in doors—delicate wires to assist in picking pockets, skeleton keys, and files of all sorts.

John Olmstead was brought up by officers R. W. Harris and L. Haskins, charged with burglary.—This is one of the customers who has been committing depredations upon the property of our citizens. The property stolen from the house of the Mayor was found concealed under a house occupied by the gang, as also a lot of burglars tools of every description.—He was fully committed for trial. The police are on the track of the gang, and they will probably be apprehended. B.

## Boston Correspondence.

Outrage upon the Residence of a Judge—Rape and Infamous Compromise by the Police—Legal Decision of Importance to Mortgagees and Auctioneers.

Boston, August 2, 1847.

Gentlemen—Our town has been less flush with crime this week than usual, but still we have malicious rogues among us. About 11 o'clock on Saturday night, a gross outrage was committed upon the house of Judge L. S. Cushing, No. 93 Pinckney street. Five bottles of coal tar were thrown against the front of the house. Two were broken against the blinds of the front parlor windows, one against a blind in the second story, and two against the sash over the front door, but fortunately none of the contents was carried through into the rooms. Judge Cushing went to Lumburg on Saturday afternoon. It is impossible to account for the outrage, as when sitting in the municipal court, the Judge's course has been marked with lenity.

A young woman by the name of Susan Hovey, at East Bradford, was on her way from the house of a relative on Friday week, and had nearly reached her father's residence in Boxford, when she was attacked by a fellow calling himself Thomas Stackpole, who threw her to the ground, and attempted to "commit a rape upon her. The brute had not accomplished his purpose when the screams of his victim brought assistance. He escaped for the time being, and was afterwards taken in South Berwick, Me., and was carried to Newburyport. Here the matter was compromised, and he was suffered to go by the officers of justice.

A decision was made in the Court of Common Pleas of this city, on Saturday, that is interesting to lawyers and auctioneers, as relating to the liability of an auctioneer who sells mortgaged property, not knowing it to be so. Judge Cushing ruled, that if the goods were sold by the mortgagee for the purpose of defrauding the plaintiff of his property, and the defendants, the auctioneers, acted in concert with the mortgagee—or if they had notice in fact of the mortgage; or if any circumstances came to their knowledge, or to the knowledge of their agent: or if the transaction was conducted in a manner which ought to put men of ordinary foresight and prudence on their guard, and to lead them to make such inquiries as would terminate in bringing to light the fact that plaintiff had a mortgage, and that the mortgagee was attempting to defraud him—the defendants were liable. But the mere record of the mortgage was not sufficient to affect the defendants with notice in fact of the mortgage. Under these instructions, the jury, in a few minutes, agreed to a verdict for the defendants. C. M. Ellis, Esq., counsel for the plaintiff, gave notice of a bill of exceptions.



**\$30 REWARD.**

Thirty Dollars Reward for Horse and Thief, or Twenty Dollars for the Horse alone.

A grey horse was stolen from the subscriber, in Mercer county, N. J., twelve miles from Trenton, on Sunday night, July 11th, fifteen and a half hands high, six years old, white tail, white on forehead, and one white hind foot.

TUNIS Q. HOLCOMB.  
P. S.—Any information left at 356 Front street will be attended to.  
C. M. & E. HOLCOMB.  
New York, July 13, 1847.

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or  
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Husbands who regard the comfort and happiness of their wives and families will consult this great work. For sale, No. 2 Ann street. Price 50 cents.

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**GENIN, HATTER,**

214 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ST. PAUL'S.

The subscriber has been compelled, by the very liberal patronage of the public, to enlarge his Hat and Cap Manufactory and Sales Room, so as to make his establishment the largest and most commodious in the city of the kind in the United States. The success of the system upon which he commenced business a few years since, at his present location, induces him to adhere strictly to the following rules, which were then laid down, and which have been ever since invariably maintained. Every purchaser and visitor may rest assured that

1. No effort will be spared to render his purchase in every respect satisfactory.

2. No importunity will be made to induce him to buy an unbecoming or inferior article.

3. Every article shall be, as heretofore, of the very best style and quality.

4. Prices are uniform, more moderate than most, and as moderate as any other establishment in this city or elsewhere.

By observing these rules—keeping his unrivalled assortment always full and complete, by close personal supervision of every branch and stage of manufacture (the whole of which is done on the premises) and by careful attendance to the tastes and wishes of his patrons, the subscriber confidently trusts not only to maintain his former standing, but also to conduct that branch of business with a satisfaction to the public hitherto unequalled:—1st quality of Nutria, or Beaver Huts, \$4 50; 2d do, \$3 50; Castor, Brush, Black and Drab Cassimeres, Leghorns, Manillas, Passamas, Canadians and Imported (received monthly) Mole Skins, from the most celebrated manufacturers of Paris.

Silk Hats, 1st quality, \$4; 2d do, \$3; for the superiority of which he respectfully refers to the premiums awarded to him by the American Institute, for the last two years. The celebrated summer Goussier, invented by the subscriber, which has in a great degree supplanted all other summer hats, being lighter, cooler and not liable to be at all injured by dust, rain, or perspiration.

Gentlemen whose tastes do not accord with the fashions of the day, can at all times be suited from the extensive assortment of almost every conceivable style, always kept fully replenished. His stock of Caps, comprises cloth, 1st quality, \$2; 2d do, \$1 50; 3d do, \$1. Fur, Plush, Velvet, Oiled Silk, Leghorns, Hair Cloth, and other Caps, adapted for winter and summer wear; Army and Navy Caps, as per regulations of the service; and Youths and Infants Hats and Caps of every style, (including beautiful styles from Paris) as per samples and book of patterns, which those interested, are invited to examine. Also, American and French Umbrellas, Carpet Bags, and every other article in his line of business.

The subscriber feels warranted in declaring his establishment able to meet any and every demand of the house warden, the economist, and of those who prefer to follow their own tastes, instead of complying with the dictates of fashion.

J. N. GENIN, Hatter,  
214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

**NOTICE.**

If Thomas Frost, formerly of Blackburn, in the county of Lancaster, England, who left Liverpool, England, for Galveston, Texas, in 1839, will apply to Messrs. Kellogg & Brunsell, Attorneys, Liverpool, England, he will hear of something to his advantage; or any person giving authentic information whereby said Thomas Frost may be found, or heard of, shall be well rewarded for their trouble.

Letters may also be addressed to Mr. George Hodges, Jun., Oxford, Mass.

**\$100 REWARD.**

The iron safe of the Pekin Tea Co. 76 and 77 Fulton street, was robbed about the 28th of January last, and a Silver Cup inlaid in gold was taken from thence. The Cup was stamped with the Imperial Arms of France, and contained in a dark red morocco case lined with white satin. Whoever will return said Cup to the warehouses of the Pekin Tea Co., or give such information as will secure its recovery, addressed to the Agent, shall receive the above reward, and no questions asked.  
je 19 3t

**STOP THIEF, \$150 REWARD.**

On Sunday, 9th of May, during the absence of the subscriber, his house was robbed of \$1000 to \$1200, in gold, by one Jno. Bliss, alias Sundermeyer, a German by birth, aged 19 years, speaks good English, 5 feet 6 or seven inches high, light hair and slender form, the last that was heard of him was York, Pa., suppose bound for the western country, the above reward will be paid for the arrest of said Bliss and recovery of the money, or part in proportion thereof.  
JAMES CASSIDY,  
No. 25, Platt st., Baltimore, Md.

**\$25 REWARD.**

LOST OR STOLEN.—A black morocco pocket-book, containing about two hundred dollars, in tens and under (including twelve dollars Plainfield bills) and sundry papers valuable only to the owner. The above reward will be paid to any one who will deliver the said book and contents to the subscriber, and no questions asked.  
CHAS. M. REYNA, 28 Burling Slip.

**\$1500 REWARD.**

FELONY.  
Whereas Robert Glover, Frederick Glover, and William Glover, brothers, late of Leeds, county of York, England, Woolen Cloth Manufacturers, Scriveners, and Dyers, have absconded, charged with several felonies, &c. Notice is hereby given that the above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and lodge them in any of the prisons of the United States of America, (sufficient international power having been given to the proper authorities for the indemnification of any person so doing) or to any person giving such private information as will lead to their apprehension, on application to Mr. Wm. James, Superintendent of Police, of the Borough of Leeds, in the county of York, England, to whom all communications must be addressed, to the care of Anthony Barclay, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, city of New-York.

**DESCRIPTION.**

Robert Glover is about 50 to 52 years of age, stands about 5 feet 9 inches high, rather broad, and walks stiffly; he has a somewhat sallow complexion, is bald on the forehead; is a Yorkshireman, and has lived all his life in or near Leeds.

Frederick Glover is about 46 or 48 years old, stands about 4 feet high, or more, is broad and round shouldered, and stoops in walking; walks heavily, slowly, and stiffly; very dark complexion, dark hair, has prominent teeth, is a Yorkshireman, and has lived all his life in Leeds.

William Glover is about 44 or 46 years old, and about 5 feet 10 inches high, has a rather long and thin visage, and light complexion, has good teeth and light hair.

Clinton Hotel, New-York, May 20, 1847.  
If only one of the above is apprehended, a reward of \$700 will be given; if two, \$1200.

**\$250 REWARD.**

The above reward will be paid to any person who will restore to her disconsolate parents their daughter, MARY FOX, or one half of said reward for such information as will lead to her recovery. Said Mary left school about 5 P. M., on the 30th instant, and since that time has not been seen. She is only 15 years of age, 4 feet 9 inches high, black hair, small black eyes, rather thick pointing lips, red cheeks, small features, pretty, and quite girlish in appearance. She wore a small plaid calico dress, pink, purple, and blue, black silk cape and apron, black gaiter boots, pink silk shirred hat, and green veil, two small chased finger-rings, and her nails quite short from biting them. It is strongly suspected that she has been abducted by a person named Michael, alias Martin Hare, who absconded about that time from this city, deserting his wife, and leaving her entirely destitute of support. Said Hare is about 28 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, stoops a little, dark hair, somewhat curly, no whiskers, fair complexion, and rather genteel appearance. He was seen lurking in the neighborhood of her school a short time previous, disguised with false whiskers.

Any information to be immediately communicated to George W. Matsell, Chief of Police, New-York, who is authorized to pay the above reward.

**\$10 REWARD.**

The Natural History department of the Brooklyn Institute hereby offer reward of Ten Dollars for the detection and conviction of the trespassers in Greenwood Cemetery last Sunday, who robbed the bird's nests of the English Thrush eggs placed there by this department.  
C. H. THOMPSON, Secy.  
May 23, 1847.

GAY & CO.'S NEW-YORK AND BOSTON DAILY EXPRESS BY WAY OF NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.—The subscribers respectfully inform the public that they will forward to and from Boston, in their own cars, merchandise of every description; bundles, packages, specie, bank notes, &c. Drafts for acceptance, collections, and all other business entrusted to them, attended to promptly.

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A. COX, having returned from Europe, in the packet ship Waterloo, by the celebrated Captain Allen, has brought with him some celebrated improvements in the art of renovating clothing in all its branches, which he will warrant to excel all others of the profession. He will be happy to see his old friends, at his Old Stand, at 18 Centre street, 2 doors from Chambers street.

**YOUNG EDWIN'S BOW.**

He is fairly made.  
His long courtship he paid,  
All sighs and tears in vain he itched,  
From her lips could gain,  
But the reason showed it plain,  
That he wore a coat full of stains,  
He sent it quick and had it cleaned,  
Then the maid was soon seen.  
Then lovers all be trimmed and go  
And have your Coats Renovated by  
A. COX & CO., 19 Centre street,  
2 doors from Chambers st.

A LIST OF SOME OF THE HOUSEKEEPING and Fancy Articles at DELAVAN & BROTHER'S Hardware Furnishing Warehouse, No. 489 Broadway, corner of Broome street:

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Table and Dessert Forks.  
Table, Dessert and Tea  
Spoons.  
Salt and Mustard Spoons.  
Butter Knives and Pencil Cases.  
Tooth Picks and Sugar Scoops.  
Silver Fruit Knives.  
do Tooth Picks.  
do Thimbles.  
do Tea Sets.  
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Orders received for Silver Fitchers.  
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Fine Tea Trays and Waiters.  
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Dish and Plate Covers.  
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Patty and Milk do  
Water Pails and Dippers.  
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**NEW CROP TEAS CHEAPER THAN EVER.**  
Just received a fresh lot of Young Hyson Tea which is offered at the low price of 75 cents per lb. Superior do at 50 cents; best quality Oolong 50 cents, very good, 25 and 35; good country Young Hyson, 35; fair do, 30. Extra old Java Coffee, 15. Finest powder dived and crushed Sugar, 10; cents per lb. Stuart's fine yellow, 9 cents; Orleans, 7 cents; St. Croix, 8 cents. For sale in lots to suit, by J. O. FOWLER, 250 and 428 Greenwich, and 75 Vesey streets. my29 1m

**NOTICE.**

The undersigned, "The Law Commissioner of the County of New York," having been voted by the last legislature with the powers of a Justice of the Peace; and in addition, with concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Court, in action of detinue and replevin, to the amount of one hundred and fifty dollars, gives notice that he is prepared to attend to any business that may be brought before him, over which he has cognizance.  
JNO. H. WATSON.  
Office, No. 11 Chestnut street, obliquely opposite the Republican office.

**COMMERCIAL COFFEE HOUSE.**

Boston, Corner of Milk and Batterymarch streets.  
This old and established Public House has been lately refitted and made comfortable and convenient for travelers. An Ordinary is served at 1 o'clock, and also another at 2 P. M., to accommodate Visitors and Boarders convenience.  
The Co-partnership heretofore existing between Whitney & Mitchell, has been dissolved, and the house hereafter will be conducted by the undersigned, who respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.  
LEVI WHITNEY.  
Boston, April, 1847.

**To Farmers, Contractors and Manufacturers.**

The Irish Emigrant Society can send Laborers, Apprentices, or Household Servants, male or female, to persons of good character in the City or Country, who wish to employ Emigrants.

Orders from the country stating the services required, the wages, and the cheapest modes of conveyance, and giving a respectable reference, should be directed to F. McCARTHY, Corresponding Secretary, at the office of the Society No. 6 Ann street.

GEORGE DILLON, President.  
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Manufactured at this institution, and sold there and at the Agent's Store, No. 9 14th street, the following articles at reduced prices, to wit:

Boots, coarse and fine Brogues and Shoes, a great variety.

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Machine Bands, Fire Buckets and Hose.

Womens, childrens, and servants Shoes, of superior quality.

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Onaburgs, striped and plaid cotton Cloth, Kerseys, and Linseys.

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Superior cast steel Axes, Broad-axes, Hatchets, Chisels, Gouges, and other Edge Tools.

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Burr Mill Stones of superior quality.

Most of the above articles on hand and for sale, or will be made or repaired, or other job work done to order on short notice, for cash, or to punctual customers only on short time.

Orders from the country, with satisfactory references, promptly attended to. Address.  
JAS. C. SPOTTS,  
Agent and Storekeeper, Va. Penitentiary.

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More than 15000 Cures in this Year.

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Of the Blood, viz: Ulcers, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the face, &c. &c., together with numerous cases of Consumption, Liver Complaints, Spinal Affections, &c. This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Buskirk, Esq. one of the most respectable Druggists in Newark, New Jersey, informs us that he can refer to more than one hundred and fifty cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the city of New-York, which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character well known.

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Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for incipient consumption, barrenness, leucorrhoea, or whites, obstructed or difficult menstruation, incontinence of urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent causes, or produced by irregularity, illness or accident.

Dr. Townsend:—My wife being greatly diseased by weakness and general debility, and suffering continually by pain, and a sensation of bearing down, falling of the womb, and with other difficulties, and having known cases where your medicine has effected great cures, and also hearing it recommended for such cases as I have described, I obtained a bottle of Extract of Sarsaparilla, and followed the directions you gave me. In a short period it removed her complaints and restored her to health. Being grateful for the benefits she received, I take pleasure in thus acknowledging it, and recommending it to the public.

M. D. MOORE,  
corner of Grand and Lydian streets.  
Albany, Aug. 17, 1844.

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H. P. Pulling, M.D.; J. Wilson, M.D.; R. B. Briggs, M.D.; P. E. Elmendorf, M.D.  
Albany, April 1, 1845.

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## BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. It is superior to Sarsaparilla, whether as a sudorific or alternative. It stands infinitely before all the preparations or combinations of Mercury. Its purgative properties are alone of incalculable value—for these Pills may be taken daily for any period, and instead of weakening by the cathartic effect, they add strength by taking away the cause of weakness. There is no good Mercury dose, which these Pills do not likewise. But they have none of the miserable effects of that deadly specific. The TEXTS are not injured—the nerves and limbs are not paralyzed—but in the stead of these distressing symptoms, new life and consequent animation is evident in every movement of the body. Brandreth's Pills are indeed a Universal Remedy, for they cure opposite diseases: they cure INFLAMMATION and CHRONIC RHEUMATISM! They cure DIABETES and a STOPPAGE of URINE. They cure DYSPEPSIA and CONSTITUTIONAL COSTIVENESS. They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, because they cleanse and purify the blood, provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE.

In all cases they will be found a safe and simple remedy, yet all powerful for the removal of diseases, whether chronic or recent, infectious or otherwise. They do not render the system liable to be affected by any changes of temperature. The very cause, or occasion of the human frame being affected by colds and coughs is removed by their use. Therefore, they may be used at all times and seasons without damage, and change of diet, and any extra care is unnecessary.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS CURE CHILLS & FEVER.  
GATEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 23d, 1846.

Dr. B. BRANDRETH:—

Dear Sir:—I have been an agent for the sale of your valuable Pills for the last five years. They did not seem to sell much at first, but after some experience I have found them to sell better than any other Pill. I am an agent for the sale of some six or eight other kinds of Pills, and I can say with safety, that I have tried the Brandreth's Pill in my own family, and find them to cure in every case, and in twenty other cases in my own knowledge of chills and fever, and would recommend them to all persons with chills and fever, as a certain cure. You will please to send me one hundred boxes of your Pills, fresh and good, to sell on commission as I have sold before. I would have written to your travelling agent, John A. Lane, but did not know where he was. I have your certificate of agency signed by yourself, and am authorized to sell the genuine Pill, and will settle with your Agent for all sold, when he visits this place again.

Very respectfully, S. W. WORRELL.

### CONVULSIONS—NERVOUS AFFECTIONS.

Q—Whatever may be said to the contrary, I have no doubt but convulsions are very often caused by worms, as well as nervous diseases in general. I knew a young lady who had terrible nervous attacks. Sometimes she had convulsions for hours together, and when able to be about, was in the greatest state of suffering. She consulted me. I told her she had worms; but she had been told by other physicians that it was the extreme delicacy of her constitution that was the cause of her affection. For some time she determined to try what change of air would do, and careful diet. She became worse and worse. Her sufferings were of that nervous character which made life itself a burden, and she often felt as if she would give anything to be able to lay herself down and die. One night she dreamed that Brandreth's Pills cured her. Then she thought of the advice I had given her. She commenced immediately with the Pills, night and morning, in doses of two Pills at night, and two in the morning; the second day, four Pills at night, and two in the morning; the third day, six Pills at night, and two in the morning. She felt fearful, and took two Pills at night on the fourth day, determining to rest a day or two. She felt herself much better on the fifth day, but the sixth and seventh she began to feel as bad as usual. She then began again, as at first, and when she got to eight Pills at night and two in the morning, having increased two each night, she parted with an immense quantity of maw-worms, nearly two quarts, in weight nearly six pounds. She continued to take the Pills almost constantly then, for some weeks, and they restored her to the best possible state of health. To this case, and numerous others similar, I shall be happy to refer any respectable applicant. Agents in every part of the country are able to refer to cases of cure of all most every description of character in their immediate vicinity. So there is no want of evidence.

Other cases of worms might be given, in which the Pills have done the most remarkable cures. Let it be well understood that worms are the consequence of acrimonious humors—that these humors occasion all diseases, of whatever name, and that the Brandreth Pills, by being taken in such doses as will fully purge, will surely cure. Also, that these Pills may be used without any danger; no fear of an over dose; want nothing to work them off. If they do not work off pleasantly, take another dose on top of those already taken; sure to do good and act pleasantly; never unpleasant but when too small a dose has been taken. In other words, when the disease is too strong for the first dose.

### PURELY NERVOUS DISEASES.

It may be that a person is nervous without any connection with worms. Purgation, however, with Brandreth's Pills makes no exception, and will be found to afford every kind of relief. If the disease has been of long standing, it will be necessary to persevere in the use of the Pills for some time. It will be well to use them steady for three or four days, in doses sufficient to purge very freely. Then to rest a few days, and do the same again; continuing the use of the Pills each time a greater number of days. It would be well to take a vomit occasionally of boneset tea. Boneset tea, taken hot, and enough of it, will always act as a vomit, and is one of the best. The Pills should always be taken about twelve hours afterwards, or earlier if required. This vomit must not be taken when the patient is weak. In that case the Pills must be used alone, until some strength has been obtained. The vomit should be only used once a month or so. Too much vomiting is very injurious; but once in a month or two, will help the curative effects of these Pills in these nervous cases.

### COSTIVENESS—ITS CURE.

Q—MANY WELL INFORMED PERSONS suppose costiveness cannot be cured except by diet, exercise, &c. Now, the fact is, costiveness is not capable of being permanently removed by the greatest attention to diet and exercise. No question but diet and exercise are important, as well as cold bathing, upon getting out of bed in the morning to sit in the cure, but they will be all of no avail to cure, without medicine, as thousands know very well.

Again, it is said medicines whose action is upon the bowels, only tend to make the case worse and worse. I admit that all purgative medicines, save the pills known as Brandreth's Pills, have that tendency. But it is not so with BRANDRETH'S PILLS; the longer they are used the less, ordinarily, will be required to produce effect. Long standing cases are not cured in a day, or with one dose. The Brandreth Pills do not cure as "by magic"—they cure because they cleanse the blood of all impurities, and this being done, the bowels and the secretions become healthy and adapted fully to perform the office nature has assigned. A gentleman can be referred to who now resides in the city of New York, who took them every day for five years, for constitutional costiveness. He had not, for fifteen years previously, ever had any thing pass his bowels without using medicine or an injection; and every year he was confined to his bed three or four months. For five years he took Brandreth's Pills. And why? Because he found his bowels become stronger and stronger from their use; and from all other purgatives he had taken, they became weaker and weaker. In fact, he found that at first he required six, eight, and ten pills to produce an operation; but in a year four pills were a full dose, and before the full cure was effected, two pills were sufficient to produce a good evacuation. Finally became as healthy as any man. And for five years he took the Brandreth Pills, and was never confined to his bed a single day during that five years.

Dr. Brandreth has cases every day sent to him; he inserts one of very recent date. He can refer to relations of Mr. Storrs, in New York, if further particulars are required.

The cure of DYSPEPSIA, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, CONSUMPTION, Coughs of all kinds, Colds, Asthma, Rheumatism and Small Pox, depend on their cure altogether upon the cure of costiveness, which invariably attend these diseases. Cure costiveness, and you will have health. There is no doubt of it.

### CURE OF CHRONIC COSTIVENESS OF TWENTY YEARS STANDING.

Sir—This will certify that for about twenty years I was afflicted with costiveness to such a degree that nothing would pass my bowels for a week at a time and which ultimately caused partial insanity. I was sorely distressed, both by night and by day. I had no quiet sleep sometimes for weeks together, my nervous condition was in so bad a state. The doctors could do nothing for me, all their remedies made me worse and worse. When all hope had fled, I chanced to read an advertisement of Dr. Brandreth's, and I thought from its style that whoever wrote it believed what he wrote, and if so, he was no impostor. I had to suffer the ridicule of friends and neighbors. My doctor told me after I had used them sometime, that he could make pills just like Brandreth's; he gave me a prescription; I took it to the druggist and got the pills; they had no more effect as physic than a piece of chip. Not so with Brandreth's pills; they always acted easily and freely. I have now taken them over two years, and they seem to have renewed the life within me; my intellect is clear and serene, and I now enjoy life equal to what I did twenty-five years ago. I am now near fifty. The action of my bowels are nearly restored to the healthy state of my youth. I bless God for what he has done for me. I pray he may bless Dr. Brandreth, the maker of Brandreth's Pills.

My case is known to hundreds in this county. Your agent, Mr. D. Kendrick, suggested that I should send it. I remain yours, very gratefully,

D. STORRS.

Lebanon, N. H., 30th January, 1846.

Dr. Brandreth's Office is 241 Broadway, New York, and 8 North street, Philadelphia; 19 Hnover street, Boston, and corner of Laight and Mercer streets, Baltimore. At 241 Broadway, a physician is in constant attendance to give advice and explain the manner of cure of the Brandreth Pills.

### BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT PILLS.

Be very careful and go to the agent when you want Brandreth's Pills; then you are sure of the genuine article. When you purchase otherwise, inquire of the seller whether he knows the Pills he offers you are the genuine Brandreth Pills. Every man knows whether the article he offers is true or false. Beware of cheats.

Remember 241 Broadway is Dr. Brandreth's Principal Office; 276 Bowery Retail Office; 241 Hudson street Retail Office; and of the following agents in New York:

D. D. Wright, corner Houston and Lewis; Wm. D. Berrian, corner 1st street and 1st avenue; Geo. Han; sell, 165 Division; Geo. B. Maigne, 98 Catherine st. Benj. S. Taylor, 80 Vesey; J. O. Fowler, cor. Green street and Murray; Mrs. Wilkinson, 413 Cherry st., Jno. Howe, corner Ludlow and Rivington; Jasper W. Webber, 689 Hudson street; Evans & Hart, 134 Grand street; Mrs. Booth, Brooklyn, 5 Market street; R. Denison, South Brooklyn, 15 Atlantic; Mrs. Terrier Williamsburgh; James Wilson, Jersey City.

Brandreth's Pills are 25 cents per box, with full directions.

## ROCHE, BROTHERS & Co's ARRANGEMENTS FOR 1847.

REMITTANCES TO, AND PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY THE "BLACK BALL, OR OLD LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS."

Sailing from New-York and Liverpool Q—On the 1st, and 16th of Every Month. Q—And by First Class AMERICAN SHIPS—Sailing Weekly Persons sending to the OLD COUNTRY for their Friends, can make the necessary arrangements with the Subscribers, and have them brought out in any of the Eight Ships comprising the BLACK BALL OR OLD LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS, (sailing from Liverpool on the 1st and 16th of every month) also by FIRST CLASS SHIPS sailing from that port weekly, which our Agent, Mr. ROCHE, Senior, there, will see are sent out without delay.

The "BLACK BALL OR OLD LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS," comprise the following Magnificent Ships, and will sail from Liverpool on the regular appointed Days, as follows;

THE FIDELIA, On 1st Jan. 1st May 1st Sept. "EUROPE," 16th " 16th " 16th " "NEW-YORK," 1st Feb. 1st June 1st Oct. "COLUMBIA," 16th " 16th " 16th " "YORKSHIRE," 1st Mar. 1st July 1st Nov. "OXFORD," 16th " 16th " 16th " "CAMBRIDGE," 1st April 1st Aug. 1st Dec. "MONTEZUMA," 16th " 16th " 16th "

Should those sent for Lot come out, the Passage Money will in all cases be returned without deduction, on producing the Passage Certificate and Receipt.

NOTICE.—It is well known, that the BLACK BALL LINE is the very best conveyance for persons to get out their friends, and as other Passenger Agents advertise to bring out Passengers by that Line, the Public are respectfully notified by order of the OWNERS that no Passenger Agents but ROCHE, BROTHERS & Co., have permission from them to advertise to bring out passengers by that line, and that they are the only regular authorized Passenger Agents of said line in this city.

We have at all times for sale DRAFTS AT SIGHT for any amount drawn direct on the ROYAL BANK OF IRELAND, Dublin, And also

Messrs. PRESCOTT, GROTE, AMES & CO. BANKERS, London, Which are paid free of discount or any charge whatever, in all the principal towns throughout ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES. Apply, or address, (if by letter, post paid.) ROCHE, BROTHERS & Co., No. 35 FULTON STREET, Next door to the Fulton Bank, New-York. P. S.—The office of Mr. ROCHE, Senior, is at 75 DUBLIN-STREET, Liverpool. my29 2m

## BLACK STAR LINE. PASSAGE FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Persons wishing to make engagements for the passage of their friends from England, Ireland or Scotland, to this country, will do well to call on the subscribers, who for a period of more than thirty years have been favorably known in the emigration business.

The ships comprising the Black Star Line are of the finest and largest class all nearly new, remarkably fast sailers, and with accommodations which for safety, comfort and convenience cannot be surpassed, indeed rarely equalled; the Captains are men of experience, also well known and esteemed for their uniform and unremitting kindness to passengers.

A ship of the line will be dispatched every six days from Liverpool, under the superintendence of Mr. Thompson, who is now in Europe, and will take special care that all persons settled for here shall be forwarded in such a manner as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Where parties settled for decline coming out, the money will as usual, be promptly refunded, without any deductions. Drafts for remittances, in large or small sums, payable at sight, are also furnished on the National Bank of Ireland.

Northern Banking Company. National Bank of Scotland. R. C. Glyn & Co., Bankers, London C. Grimshaw & Co., Liverpool. Apply to SAMUEL THOMPSON & NEPHEW. Old established Passage Office, 37b Pearl street. my29 2m

## TAPSCOTT'S GENERAL EMIGRATION OFFICES.

76 South-st. cor. Maiden Lane, N. York, and 96 Waterloo Road, Liverpool. The subscribers wish to remind their friends and the public that they will, as heretofore, make arrangements on the best terms with persons wishing to send for their friends in any part of the Old Country. The subscribers are agents for the following lines of Liverpool ships, viz:

THE NEW LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS, THE ST. GEORGE LINE & THE "UNION LINE." The ships comprising the above magnificent lines are not surpassed by any, either for size—they all being 1000 tons and upwards—or accommodations; and the embarkation of all passengers sent for through the subscribers will be superintended by Mr. Tapscott, in Liverpool, who it is well known will pay every necessary attention to their comfort and quick despatch. Full particulars and lists of the ships, also their days of sailing, given on application to

W. & J. TAPSCOTT, 76 South street, corner Maiden Lane, New York. P. S.—Drafts for any amount supplied, payable at sight through Great Britain and Ireland. a30

## WILDERS PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.

DER SAFE.—The high reputation that these nonpareil Safes have acquired at the burning of the Tribune Buildings in February last, and other previous trials, has been fully sustained in the late great conflagration in New-York, on the 19th July, 1846.

And the perfect security afforded by Wilder's Safe manner in this unlooked for event, has been realized and acknowledged. To copy all the certificates had on this occasion, would make this advertisement too lengthy, but they can be seen at my store, together with some of the Safes, which preserved the books and papers in the great fire, as also the Tribune Safe.

The genuine Wilder's Salamander Safe can only be had of the subscriber, warranted free from mould, (an objection to the first made by Wilder.) All secured by good thief-detecting locks. Persons ordering Safes can have their interior arranged suitable to their books and papers, by applying or addressing the subscriber, at his Iron Safe Warehouse, 139 WATER-ST. corner of Depey street, New-York.

SILAS C. HERRING. B.—Second hand Safes for sale very low. 6m

ENOCH E. CAMP, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, 27 Centre street—New York.



[OFFICIAL.]

# A LIST AND DESCRIPTION OF DESERTERS FROM THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THIS PAPER BY ORDER OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE U. S. ARMY.

NO.	NAME.	REGIMENT AND COMPANY.	AGE.	EYES.	HAIR.	COMPLEXION.	HEIGHT.	WHERE BORN.	OCCUPATION.	DATE AND PLACE OF ENLISTMENT.	DATE AND PLACE OF DESERTION.	REMARKS.
1692	Wm. Thompson	recruit	21	blue	sandy	fair	5 6 1/2	Boston, Mass.	sailor	July 9, 1847, Boston, Mass.	July 12, 1847, Boston, Mass.	
1793	Warren Welch	"	23	hazel	black	dark	5 0	Lancaster, N.H.	sailor	July 9, 1847, " "	July 12, 1847, " "	
1794	James Burke	12th regt. B	29	gray	brown	dark	5 10	Ireland	farmer	May 16, 1847, Galena, Ill.	May 18, 1847, Galena, Ill.	
1795	Elisha Jennings	"	23	blue	brown	florid	5 0	Washington Co., Ill.	farmer	May 31, 1847, Boonville, Mo.	June 13, 1847, brig St. Louis mouth of the Ohio	Was being conveyed to New-Orleans
1796	Francis M. Lamm	"	19	brown	brown	florid	5 7 1/2	Cooper, Mo.	farmer	June 2, 1847, " "	June 21, 1847, Camp Carrollton	
1797	Isaac S. Owen	"	25	black	brown	florid	5 9	Powhattan, Va.	carpenter	May 26, 1847, " "	June 18, 1847, Mouth of the Ohio	
1798	James B. Smith	"	32	blue	brown	florid	5 11 1/2	Powhattan, Va.	blacksmith	May 4, 1847, " "	June 10, 1847, Jefferson bks.	
1799	Thomas Bloomfield	13th regt. E	25	gray	brown	fair	5 8	Wexford, Ireland	farmer	May 29, 1847, Montgomery	June 22, 1847, Montgomery	
1800	Wm. Smith	"	25	blue	black	fair	5 8 1/2	Clarke, Ga.	farmer	June 9, 1847, " "	June 22, 1847, " "	
1801	David Martin	"	22	blue	light	fair	5 8 1/2	Hartford, N.C.	baker	June 17, 1847, " "	June 28, 1847, " "	
1802	Samuel Wesley Jones	"	29	blue	black	fair	5 6	Jones, Georgia	farmer	June 14, 1847, " "	July 2, 1847, " "	
1803	Francis Riley	"	29	blue	black	fair	5 8	Cavan, Ireland	teacher	May 31, 1847, " "	July 9, 1847, " "	
1804	Wm. Howland	12th regt. K	26	blue	it brown	fair	5 7 1/2	Lisbon, N.H.	stone cutter	May 28, 1847, Galveston	June 22, 1847, Galveston	
1805	Charles Rockstine	recruit	24	hazel	black	dark	5 7 1/2	Philadelphia, Pa.	sailor	June 12, 1847, Albany, N.Y.	July 16, 1847, Albany, N.Y.	One of the permanent party
1806	Richard H. Bowling	10th inf.	22	blue	d brown	fair	5 6 1/2	Sumner Co, Tenn.	farmer	July 3, 1847, Louisville, Ky.	July 10, 1847, Louisville, Ky.	
1807	John Miller	"	22	blue	d brown	dark	5 7	Hawkins Co., Va.	cigar maker	July 6, 1847, " "	July 10, 1847, " "	
1808	Joseph Dunikin	"	25	blue	d brown	fair	5 9	Keane, N.H.	laborer	June 1, 1847, " "	July 1, 1847, " "	
1809	Monteville T. Thayer	recruit	23	hazel	d brown	dark	5 7 1/2	Duchess Co., N.Y.	painter	July 16, 1847, Boston	July 17, 1847, Boston	Has belonged to a Boston band believed to be the Brigade band
1810	Wm. Franklin	"	24	blue	brown	fair	5 1	Liverpool, England	shoemaker	July 8, 1847, Zanesville, Ohio	July 9, 1847, Zanesville, Ohio	
1811	Henry Griffiths	1st inf. B	24	blue	suburn	fair	5 7 1/2	Canaan, Ct.	carpenter	Nov. 16, 1846, Columbus	June 9, 1847, Ft. Scott, Mo.	
1812	Luther Barnes	"	26	blue	suburn	fair	5 7 1/2	Antrim, Ireland	carpenter	Jan. 28, 1847, " "	June 16, 1847, " "	
1813	George Russell	"	26	brown	dark	dark	5 5	Nicholas Co., Ky.	laborer	Jan. 28, 1847, " "	June 20, 1847, " "	
1814	Francis Githens	"	23	blue	brown	fair	5 5 1/2	Edgemoor, S.C.	tailor	Feb. 22, 1847, Hamilton, Ohio	June 21, 1847, " "	
1815	James Lomes	12th inf. D	27	blue	light	fair	5 6	Greenville, S.C.	farmer	May 24, 1847, Greenville, S.C.	June 18, 1847, Greenville, S.C.	
1816	Davin Farr	13th inf.	21	blue	brown	florid	5 2	Greenville, S.C.	farmer	July 6, 1847, Georgia	July 8, 1847, Rome, Ga.	Remarkably fine looking
1817	Austin Gibbons, [Sergeant]	9th	22	blue	dark	fair	5 7 1/2	Genesee Co., N.Y.	clerk	June 18, 1844, Detroit	July 12, 1847, Schenectady, N.Y.	
1818	Almond Cook	rect. mt. rifle	21	lt blue	light	light	5 9	Medina Co., Ohio	farmer	June 23, 1847, Kalamazoo, Mich.	July 4, 1847, Kalamazoo, Mich.	
1819	Patrick Rigney	recruit	28	hazel	black	light	5 5	Ireland	laborer	July 8, 1847, Newburg	July 9, 1847, Newburg	
1820	Philip Hoffman	"	21	hazel	brown	fair	5 7	Biron, Germany	laborer	July 13, 1847, New-York	July 14, 1847, New-York	
1821	John Richtenwald	"	25	blue	brown	light	5 5 1/2	Germany	laborer	June 22, 1847, Milwaukee	July 6, 1847, Milwaukee	
1822	Leander Deputy	"	21	gray	sandy	light	5 5 1/2	New-York	farmer	June 7, 1847, " "	July 6, 1847, " "	
1823	James Odle	dragoons at military academy	23	gray	dark	d ruddy	5 9	Orange Co., N.Y.	painter and cooper. has been a sailor	Mich 10, 1847, West Point, N.Y.	July 21, 1847, West Point, N.Y.	Tall and thin, wore a moustache, is well looking and was fashionably dressed in black dress coat, hat, and brown striped cassimere pants
1824	Charles McPherson	11th inf.	19	blue	light	dark	5 4	Tyrone, Ireland	fireman	July 16, 1847, Philadelphia	July 19, 1847, Philadelphia	
1825	Wm. Lake	"	31	gray	light	dark	5 5	Carlow, Ireland	baker	July 17, 1847, " "	July 19, 1847, " "	Supposed to be in the neighborhood
1826	Richard Coleman	12th inf. H	28	blue	brown	ruddy	5 5	Cartersville, Va.	farmer	April 19, 1847, Westport, Mo.	June 18, 1847, Cp. Carrollton, La.	
1827	Lorenzo P. Hersey	"	30	blue	light	ruddy	5 10	Watertown, N.Y.	carpenter	April 24, 1847, Independence, Mo.	June 13, 1847, " "	
1828	Jacob Cox	"	19	blue	light	fair	5 5	Ohio	farmer	May 17, 1847, Galena, Ill.	June 4, 1847, " "	
1829	Alma M. Hudson	"	28	brown	dark	fair	5 10	Illinois	merchant	May 17, 1847, " "	June 4, 1847, " "	
1830	Wm. Gilmore	1st drags.	27	hazel	dark	dark	5 6	Philadelphia, Pa.	laborer	June 23, 1847, Philadelphia	July 19, 1847, Philadelphia	Were when deserted a suit of dragoon fatigue clothing
1831	Wm. Herbert	recruit	30	gray	brown	ruddy	5 8	Monaghan, Ireland	shoemaker	July 21, 1847, New-York	July 22, 1847, New-York	From recruiting rendezvous
1832	Wm. Holbrook	"	28	gray	dark	black	5 6 1/2	Tennessee	painter	June 12, 1847, Milwaukee	July 14, 1847, Milwaukee	
1833	Ernest Michaelis	"	25	gray	brown	dark	5 6	Germany	laborer	June 14, 1847, " "	July 17, 1847, " "	
1834	Wm. H. Scott	12th inf. K	25	brown	dark	dark	5 6	Boston, Mass.	laborer	May 19, 1847, Galveston, Tex.	July 18, 1847, Carrollton, La.	Has a brother-in-law in New-Orleans by the name of Snow, a commission merchant
1835	Charles Smith	1st inf. K	38	gray	brown	fair	5 4	New-York	musician	May 20, 1847, New-York	June 18, 1847, Vera Cruz, Mex.	
1836	Oliver I. Ellis	"	24	blue	brown	fair	5 10 1/2	Ross, Ohio	laborer	Jan. 9, 1847, Hamilton	June 9, 1847, " "	
1837	Wm. Bloodworth	"	32	blue	sandy	fair	5 6 1/2	Lincoln, England	laborer	Nov. 27, 1846, Columbus	June 17, 1847, " "	
1838	Charles Tiller	"	25	hazel	brown	light	5 3 1/2	Philadelphia	paper hanger	Jan. 6, 1847, Philadelphia	June 12, 1847, " "	
1839	Wm. Sprouse	10th regt.	24	hazel	brown	florid	5 7	Salem, N.J.	laborer	June 26, 1847, Salem, N.J.	July 6, 1847, Salem, N.J.	Obtained permission to visit his friends and deserted
1840	John Townsend	9th regt.	21	blue	light	light	5 4 1/2	Dorchester, Mass.	laborer	June 30, 1847, " "	July 10, 1847, Manchester	
1841	James H. Duffy	"	29	gray	dark	dark	5 6 1/2	Ireland	laborer	July 3, 1847, Portland	July 8, 1847, Portland	
1842	Edwin Cilley	"	21	blue	brown	light	5 4	Lisbon	farmer	June 10, 1847, Manchester	June 29, 1847, Manchester	
1843	Carl Etchmann	10th regt. B	21	gray	brown	fair	5 4 1/2	Baden, Germany	cabinetmaker	July 15, 1847, Albany, N.Y.	July 17, 1847, Albany, N.Y.	Full face, little cross eyed, supposed to have gone to Rochester, N.Y.
1844	James Flood	recruit	21	blue	dark	fair	5 5 1/2	Ireland	hatter	June 11, 1847, Boston	June 17, 1847, Boston	
1845	Edward Foran	"	24	dark	dark	fair	5 8	Ireland	gardener	June 8, 1847, " "	June 16, 1847, " "	
1846	Thomas Lucas	"	21	blue	dark	fair	5 3 1/2	New-Hampshire	blacksmith	June 7, 1847, " "	June 13, 1847, " "	
1847	Benj. B. Murray	"	34	hazel	brown	fair	5 9	Vermont	instructor	June 23, 1847, " "	June 28, 1847, " "	
1848	Christopher Noble	"	28	blue	dark	fair	5 4	Ireland	hatter	June 19, 1847, " "	June 22, 1847, " "	
1849	Amos Richardson	"	25	blue	dark	fair	5 4 1/2	Massachusetts	cordwainer	June 28, 1847, " "	June 29, 1847, " "	
1850	John Ryan	"	28	d blue	dark	fair	5 5 1/2	Ireland	laborer	June 2, 1847, " "	June 6, 1847, " "	
1851	John Tucker	"	33	blue	dark	fair	5 3 1/2	Massachusetts	housewright	June 7, 1847, " "	June 16, 1847, " "	
1852	John Adams	"	31	blue	brown	dark	5 7 1/2	Massachusetts	sailor	July 1, 1847, " "	July 9, 1847, " "	
1853	Peter Murphy	"	31	blue	brown	dark	5 7 1/2	Wexford, Ireland	brick maker	June 9, 1847, Buffalo, N.Y.	June 11, 1847, Buffalo, N.Y.	Probably gone to Canada
1854	James Dolan	10th inf.	27	gray	dark	light	5 3 1/2	Ireland	laborer	June 22, 1847, New-York	July 10, 1847, Ft. Columbus	
1855	Walter H. Sargent	9th inf.	22	blue	light	fair	5 11 1/2	New-Hampshire	yeoman	June 17, 1847, Boston	July 11, 1847, " "	Lance Sergeant
1856	John Calton	"	24	dark	black	dark	5 11	Ireland	tailor	June 29, 1847, " "	July 9, 1847, " "	
1857	Ira H. Higgins	gen. service	22	hazel	brown	fair	5 8 1/2	Brownville, Me.	farmer	July 17, 1847, Bangor, Me.	July 23, 1847, Bangor, Me.	
1858	Oliver M. Curry	1st drags.	22	gray	black	light	5 8 1/2	Franklin, Pa.	carpenter	May 26, 1846, Dayton	May 10, 1847, Albuquerque, N.M.	Slightly stoop shouldered
1859	Kyrin Brennan	10th inf.	32	hazel	black	light	6 0	Ireland	tailor	June 15, 1847, New-York	June 28, 1847, Ft. Columbus	
1860	John McKee	"	23	hazel	black	dark	5 5 1/2	Philadelphia	boatman	June 26, 1847, " "	July 1, 1847, " "	
1861	George Pinchin	9th regt.	25	gray	light	light	5 4	England	laborer	July 13, 1847, New-Haven, Ct.	July 13, 1847, New-Haven, Ct.	
1862	Daniel Williamson	2d art.	27	blue	black	dark	5 8	New-York city	clerk	July 2, 1847, Troy, N.Y.	July 7, 1847, Troy, N.Y.	
1863	Manuel Cerat	"	21	hazel	brown	fair	5 5	Quebec, Canada	printer	July 21, 1847, " "	July 22, 1847, " "	
1864	Alexander Pollock	10th inf. B	34	blue	brown	ruddy	5 7 1/2	Monaghan, Ireland	laborer	July 16, 1847, Albany, N.Y.	July 19, 1847, Albany, N.Y.	Round shouldered, and deeply pock pitted
1865	Hugh Garrey	recruit	32	blue	lt brown	fair	5 4	Belfast, Ireland	tailor	July 21, 1847, Boston	Boston	Is well known in Boston, has lived at 21 Atkinson st.
1866	Barney Harne	"	29	blue	brown	fair	5 5 1/2	Kings, Ireland	laborer	July 23, 1847, Providence	July 25, 1847, Providence	Is supposed to be in Boston
1867	John H. M. Landrum	"	22	hazel	black	florid	5 1 1/2	Ahurst Co., Va.	teacher	May 1, 1847, Parkersburg, Va.	July 10, 1847, " "	
1868	John Turney	14th inf. D	30	blue	brown	light	5 5	Great Britain	sailor	May 13, 1847, Alexandria, La.	June 18, 1847, New-Orleans, La.	Is supposed to have gone to England
1869	Richard Cole	recruit	24	blue	auburn	dark	5 8 1/2	Center Co., Pa.	miner	July 19, 1847, Frederick, Md.	July 23, 1847, Frederick, Md.	
1870	Wm. H. Scott	12th inf. K	29	brown	dark	dark	5 6	Boston, Mass.	laborer	May 19, 1847, Galveston, Tex.	July 15, 1847, Carrollton, La.	
1871	Jacob Yorkham	"	22	gray	auburn	fair	5 10	Tarry Co., Mo.	farmer	June 3, 1847, Mayville, Ark.	June 13, 1847, Fayetteville, Ark.	
1872	James Lomes	"	27	blue	light	fair	6 0	Greenville, S.C.	farmer	May 15, 1847, Greenville, S.C.	June 18, 1847, Greenville, S.C.	
1873	Wm. M. McGowan	13th inf. E	22	blue	dark	brown	5 10 1/2	Madison Co., Ala.	carpenter	July 10, 1847, Montgomery, Ala.	July 18, 1847, New-Orleans	
1874	Nicholas Connolly	9th inf.	26	blue	brown	fair	5 8	Leitrim, Ireland	laborer	April 20, 1847, Baton Rouge, La.	May 10, 1847, Baton Rouge, La.	
1875	Michael Marttyle	"	24	gray	black	dark	5 7 1/2	London, Va.	mason	Mich 27, 1847, " "	May 16, 1847, " "	
1876	John Laumbaugh	"	33	blue	brown	dark	5 10	Rutherford, N.C.	laborer	April 14, 1847, " "	June 2, 1847, " "	
1877	Thomas Culbreth	"	21	blue	brown	dark	5 5 1/2	Huron, Ohio	carpenter	June 2, 1847, " "	June 30, 1847, " "	
1878	George Carroll	"	22	blue	brown	fair	5 1	Bradley, Tenn.	cabinetmaker	June 30, 1847, " "	June 3, 1847, " "	
1879	Rheuben Rhoads	"	21	blue	brown	fair	5 10	Cincinnati, Ohio	carpenter	May 30, 1847, " "	June 3, 1847, " "	
1880	John Leaf	"	31	blue	brown	light	5 6 1/2	Gloucester, N.J.	laborer	May 26, 1847, " "	June 25, 1847, " "	
1881	John S. Seeds	"	33	blue	brown	fair	5 8	Chester, Pa.	laborer	May 27, 1847, " "	June 27, 1847, " "	
1882	Charles Rhyen	"	26	gray	black	dark	5 10	Edinburg, Scotland	laborer	May 30, 1847, " "	June 27, 1847, " "	
1883	Charles Smith	"	34	hazel	brown	dark	5 6	Poland	soldier	April 20, 1847, " "	June 27, 1847, " "	
1884	Louis Zboinski	"	34	hazel	brown	dark	5 5	Tyrone, Ireland	soldier	May 29, 1847, " "	July 10, 1847, " "	
1885	James Fulton	"	34	hazel	brown	dark	5 5 1/2	Cushoccon Co., Ohio	boatman	June 30, 1847, Cleveland, Ohio	July 16, 1847, Cleveland, Ohio	Formerly in 3d Infantry Formerly in Co. F, 7th Infantry
1886	James M. Mercer	10th reg. rect	31	blue	brown	fair	5 5 1/2	Mayo, Ireland	baker	Dec. 25, 1838, Boston	June 30, 1847, Buena Vista, Mex.	From provost guard, transferred from Co. C, 1st Aartillery, Feb. 7, 1847
1887	Thomas Joyce	1st drags. E	32	blue	sandy	fair	5 5 1/2	Mayo, Ireland	baker	Dec. 25, 1838, Boston	June 30, 1847, Buena Vista, Mex.	Had on soldiers clothing
1888	James Brown	recruit	23	gray	dark	dark	5 5	Halifax, N.S.	laborer	July 23, 1847, Syracuse, N.Y.	July 26, 1847, Syracuse, N.Y.	
1889												